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For Zlon's Herald. OUR INDIA MISSION. RY BISHOP BAKER.

India has been the theatre of Christian Missions for the last seventy years, and exhibits more fully than perhaps any other pagan nation, the benign and saving influences of the gospel. Its pagan rites were bloody and revolting in the extreme, and Christian men looked to the civil power to introduce the same code of laws in the provinces which distinguished the home government. But commerce and political power are feeble evangelical agencies. It is true that many of the pagan rites of the country have been abolished by English law, but it was not done until the work of forming a higher moral sentiment had been accomplished religious influences. It is a matter of devout thanksgiving that the English Government sustains an entirely different relation than formerly, to the paganism of India, and has showed a stronger sympathy for Christian evangelism. Christian missionaries are not forbidden, as they were previously to the renewal of the charter of the East India Company in 1813, to embark from Great Britain for India, but were obliged to reach it by Danish or American transports. The government coffers are no longer filled by the pilgrim tax and the fines and offerings connected with idolatrous pratices. The Hindoo relicion is no longer supported by grants of land and other alienations of the public revenue. The various pagan temples no longer pay their annual tax of \$150,000 to the government. The civil and military servants of the government are no longer required to attend Mohammedan and Heathen religious festia Christian has been abrogated. Government does not acknowledge caste in the army or in their educaswearing by the water of the Ganges, has, to a con-

The Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church took no measures to establish a mission in authorities of the church began to inquire who shall in India and who gave to the appointment as missionary, as from the great Head of

of September, 1856. The resident missionaries of He had three palkys and only men enough for one, other evangelical denominations received him gladly and there was no village within twelve miles of them, as a brother beloved, and extended to him every fa- where other bearers could be obtained. What a fit cility for the successful prosecution of his work. To time and place for a strike, and some of the men bethese missionaries, convened in their monthly Conferlonging to other parties were well improving it by ence, and to other friends, he submitted the question of the location of his mission. After a full investition other arrangements were soon made, but the gation of the subject, the Robilcund country and the men refused to proceed. The missionary turned kingdom of Oude were regarded by them with the aside into the dark jungle, and taking off his hat imgreatest favor—the very section to which his attenin this country. The Rohilcund country conpre-hends the districts of Rohilcund, Bijnour, Morada-burden, and they never stopped for a moment, until bad, Budaon, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore, and the had made their run of fifteen miles. In due time little State of Rampoor in the centre. This territo- they reached Nynee Tal, their mountain home, situry is about two hundred miles long, from East to ated between six and seven thousand feet above the twelve thousand, and Lucknow is the capital of from three to six feet in width, ran along the verge

part of the whole population. The learned language God's saving health among the millions of India." of the Hindoos is the Sanscrit,—the sacred or perlearned by the missionaries, as it is understood by the valuable library, were burnt. But while these scene guage of the British India Government was, for a Ganges, blotting out every trace of missionary labor, months to become so far perfected in it as to preach | Haven, was ordaining another missionary, Rev. Ralph in the language. The climate of the country is de- Pierce, to be associated with Dr. Butler for the relightful from the middle of October to the middle of demption of India. April,-clear, cool and balmy. During the summer After the war-cloud had passed over, the superin months but little labor can be performed in the mid- tendent and the newly arrived missionaries went forth dle of the day, owing to intense heat.

reached Bareilly, and commenced his operations as a but they served rather by the bond of suffering to Christian missionary. Through the kindness of the endear them to it. Dr. Butler and Bro. Pierce revis-American Presbyterian Mission at Allahabad he was ited Bareilly for the first time after the mutiny, Aufurnished with a native convert, named Joel, twenty gust 28, 1858, and among the ruins of the parsonage, years of age, who understood the language of the exhumed some of the charred remains of his library, country, and who has proved himself an efficient la- The mission was strengthened by securing the serborer and successful local preacher in the mission. vices of some Englishmen who had formerly Divine service was immediately commenced in the Wesleyans, and who had resided for some time in the city; preaching by Joel in the morning in Hindoo- country, or had been officers in the English army. stance, and in the afternoon by Dr. Butler to the The mission also began to secure sympathy and aid English residents. A class meeting was regularly from a quarter from which they had but little reason held, consisting of six persons—the missionary's fam- to expect help. The government and British churches

of the natives. Soon there began to be painful evirnment, meditated a mutiny. It was mainly a ower and crush out the rising influence of the Christian religion. The government resolved to arm the greased cartridge was employed to adapt it to the rifle bore. A report immediately spread among the ignorant and superstitious native troops that the govrament intended to make them give up their religon by causing them, as the cartridges in loading had to be torn with the teeth, to bite the fat of pigs and of cows, the former of which would be defilement to the Mussulman, and the latter would be sacrilege in the eyes of the Hindeo. The order substituting the new for the old kind of cartridge, was immediately revoked, but the storm of passion could not be conroled. It was a time which tried men's souls. The European soldiers were comparatively few, and the Sepoys were veterans, trained in the arts of war, and maddened by the sanguinary principles of their religion. The missionary saw the cloud bursting over them, still his faith saw a bright future. "I believe," says he, "that God is in this movement, and I expect that it will turn out rather for the furtherance of the gospel. God reigns. That is enough." As the tempest seemed to prostrate everything before it, still he saw God in the storm. " Believe me," says he, " this is one of the last terrible efforts of hell to retain its relaxing grasp on beautiful India, and the issue will be salvation for her millions! Don't be discouraged vals. with a view of showing them respect. Europe- for us. If sufferings abound, so do the consolations an troops are no longer required to fire salutes in But if I am cut off, which is not improbable, rememhonor of the Koran and idolatrous ceremonies. A ber my mission and sustain it. For India is to be rehrighter day has dawned. Infanticide has been deemed." Some two weeks before the insurgents mainly suppressed. Sutteeism, or the immolation of reached Barielly, the commanding officer requested the widow on the funeral pile of her husband, has that all the women and children should be sent off been abolished. The law which declares that a na- quietly, but immediately to the hills, and that Dr. tive shall forfeit his paternal inheritance by becoming Butler as religious teacher should accompany them. Dr. Butler communicated these facts to his wife,

and solicited her opinion in regard to the course tional institutions. In the courts the practice of which they should pursue. Is is not an easy matter siderable extent, given way to affirmation by the her, to sit down and calmly deliberate when a mur-Holy Bible. These changes have prepared the way derous horde is rapidly pressing on for their destrucfor the rapid spread of the gospel. For many years tion. They were ready to pour out their own blood, past, all the leading denominations of Christians have if need be for the cause of God, but it required no sought to bear some part in rescuing from paganism mere ordinary amount of grace to see their little innocent children butchered before their face. They went to the source of light for guidance, and commended themselves with tears to the divine protection. that country until 1853. The Missionary Committee On rising from prayer, Mrs. Butler remarked, that of that year made an appropriation sufficiently am- "she could see not her way clear to leave their post; ple for the commencement of operations. When the it would be conceding too much to Satan and these wretched men." Still their friends urged them to go forth to represent our church in this pagan field, leave, as most of the ladies and children had already every eye seemed turned towards a young member done so. The Sabbath came, and rumor spread that of the New England Conference, whose missionary that was to be the last day to Bareilly. Still they writings and eloquent appeals had deeply moved the maintained, though with diminished congregations, the heart of the church. Providence seemed to have usual religious services-preaching in Hindoostanee trained him for missionary life. His early religious and English, and the holding of the class meeting. On convictions were powerfully aroused by a sermon Monday evening the news reached them that the Sewhich he heard preached in Ireland, by our present poys had risen in Delhi and murdered the Europe-Missionary Secretary, and his first appointment, as a ans, and proclaimed the restoration of the Mogul preacher, was under the direction of Rev. James dynasty. They saw that further delay was impracti-Lynch, a missionary who sailed for India with Dr. cable. Having provided palkys and carriers, they given hours, the missionary is found to converse with, Coke, and who became the first Superintendent of started that evening for Nynee Tal, a distance of cause thirty years of ministerial life. He received his ney they accomplished with comparative ease. The second night they reached a deep jungle, about the church, though it cost him a painful struggle to twenty miles wide, near the base of the Himalayas, leave behind him his two little motherless sons, and to reeking with malaria—the haunts of tigers and eleconsent that other hands should educate and provide phants. About midnight they reached that part of for them, and to other hearts should be transferred it where the bearers were to be changed. Of the the affections which a father justly claims to himself. twenty-nine persons whom he had hired and paid, Dr. Butler arrived at Calcutta on the twenty-fifth only nine and a torch-bearer could be found. ion had been directed by the Missionary Board in with unshaken confidence in God, and without utter-

West, and about one hundred miles from North to plains of the Ganges. But this retreat did not long South. The river Ganges forms its Southern and furnish them protection. The new king of Rohilcund Western boundaries-the Himalaya Mountains its dispatched a force of two or three thousand soldiers Northern, and the kingdom of Oude, annexed to the from Bareilly to capture the town, and hence the British Provinces in 1850, its Eastern boundary. Ba- missionaries were sent some thirty miles from Nynee reilly is the largest town in the Robilcund country, into the mountains for greater security. This journey and contains a population of about one hundred and was a perilous onc. The path in some places only Oude, and a few years ago contained five hundred frightful precipices, where a single false step might thousand inhabitants. This extended basin of the have been fatal. But amid these perils God graciously Ganges is studded with numerous villages, large protected them, and the missionary, full of confidence towns and cities, containing a population from ten to in the final triumph of his cause, wrote, "I have nothtwelve millions of souls-being more densely inhabited, ing to qualify or withdraw that I have stated; that power which through the agency of rolling thunders The natives in the Northwestern Provinces are tall, and the fierce lightnings of heaven destroys the athletic, and well proportioned, and are considered far noxious vapors and diffuses an atmospheric purity superior, physically, to those in the Southern Prov- under which all nature rejoices, and blossoms as the ces. The Mohammedan population in this section, rose; that very power is controling the political is, perhaps, greater than in most other parts of India

—comprising before the mutiny, about one fourth of purifying this tainted atmosphere and diffusing The thirty-first day of May, 1857, was a memora-

fected writing, in which their sacred books are writ- ble day in the history of the India mission. It was ten, and though it is no longer a spoken language, the holy Sabbath. On that day was the first outit is the basis of the dialects of the country. In break of the mutiny in Bareilly. The Sepoys went modern India, it is said, that there are, at least, thirty to the mission house, the only public representation different dialects, of which the Bengalee, Hindoosta- of Christianity in the city, to destroy all that made nee, Mahratta and Tamul are the principal. The mention of the sacred name. They expressed the language spoken in Rohilcund and Oude-the lan- greatest regret that the missionary had made his esguage of our mission,-is the Hindoostanee. There cape. Joel, the local preacher, who had been left in are two dialects in which this is spoken—the Hindoo charge of the mission premises, successfully eluded and the Urdu or mixed dialect. The Hindoo is their search. But about twenty of our friends perishspoken by the lower classes of Hindoos, and the ed in that bloody strife. The preaching-place which Urdu by the Mohammedans. The Urdu is first had been fitted up, the parsonage and the missionary's bazaar-people of both religions. The court lan- of devastation were going on in the valley of the long time, modern Persian, but this is now very gen-erally displaced by the Hindoostanee. A diligent field, and preaching the first Methodist sermon which student may acquire the language sufficiently to con- was ever delivered on the Himalaya Mountains verse in it and to make short addresses in about six And at the same time also, the writer, assisted by months, but it requires from eighteen to twenty-four | Doctors Durbin, J. T. Peck, D. Patten, and E. O.

to survey the mission field. The disasters of the past On the seventh of December, 1856, Dr. Butler did not weaken their interest in their field of labor,

soon declared who were the friends and who the enemies of a Christian government. The insurgents were not the disciples of the missionaries, but of the idol priests, and if the whole population had been evangelized there would not have been any mutiny. When the native Christians stood up with unflinching idelity and became martyrs for God and truth, they ecupied a new position in the estimation of the govrnment and the world. At Benares, when it was evident that the outbreak would reach that city, the ace and provide for their safety, but they persistentrefused to leave their pastors. They were inhunanly butchered, they were cut down by the sword, and many died of starvation in their wanderings. But when the missionaries began to compare notes after the mutiny, they could learn of only two among all the native Christians who had consented to become Mohammedans through fear. All the rest proved eed of the church, but it reveals the men who are nost reliable supporters of the civil power. Foreign esidents, not of our communion, came forward and enerously offered to contribute liberally for the support of our missions, provided our church would rosecufe the work with an energy and missionary orce such as the wants of the country demanded. This pledge they have most honorably fulfilled. Their contributions to furnish comfortable homes for the missionaries and to furnish them with facilities for the successful prosecution of their work have mounted to between twenty and thirty thousand

Nynee Tal, the sanatarium of the army and of the mission, has gained a pre-eminence, in some respects over the other stations. Though situated in about the latitude of Florida, yet as its elevation is 6,409 feet above the plains of the Ganges, its climate in pleasant and salubrious. In the hottest weather the rmometer rarely rises above 76 deg., nor does i vary in twenty-four hours more than five degree In winter the snow falls occasionally, but remain only a few days. Methodism does not boast of mag nificent temples in which it commenced its caree of usefulness. A foundry in London, a rigging loft in New York, and a sheep-house in India, wer the honored spots where the truth of God began effectually to be proclaimed. In this humble dwelling, invalid soldiers, foreign residents, and Hin doos and Mohammedans have listened to the preach ing of the gospel. The missionary stations, located at important centres of trade or influence, are situated from thirty to sixty miles apart, and are rrounded by a population from eight hundred thousand to two millions of souls. Each missionary ha under his care one or more native preachers or helpers to aid him in his work. Different modes of evangelism are pursued. In some places a large room called a Zyatt, is fitted up near the bazaar where, at any who desire to understand the Christian system times the missionary is heard near the bazaar preaching Jesus, or in the stillness of evening he is seen standing upon the solid masonary around the public wells, preaching as did the Master, to those who there congregate. At certain seasons of the year the missionary is accustomed to take his family and a few native helpers, and make itinerant tours. He pitches his tent on the outskirt of some city or village and spends a few days or weeks, as the case may be, i reaching and distributing religious tracts, and then striking his tent, he moves on to another city. By this means he exhibits the order of a religious household, and gains access more readily to the hearts of the people. Pagan converts are usually very fond of taking some part in public religious services. The inverted Kaffirs, it is said, nearly all think that they re called to preach the gospel. And these native reachers are the hope of the church. Possessing an curate knowledge of the language, and knowing the sympathies and prejudices of the people, they an more successfully reach the hearts of the people and lead them to Christ.

The educational interests of the mission are full of romise. As the natural result of the mutiny, numerless orphan children were found in the great cities without homes or suitable protection. A stirring apneal was issued by the missionaries, soliciting special ontributions from the churches for their support. This appeal was endorsed by the Missionary Board. nd many readily responded and engaged to conribute twenty-five dollars, annually, for a series of ears for this enterprise. An Orphan Asylum was stablished at Bareilly where most of the orphans are instructed. At first, the Hindoo and Mohammedan priests, fearing the influence of Christian teachng, exerted so strong an influence against this measure that it was difficult to obtain children for the Asylum. But when famine pressed sorely upon the people, so many children were left destitute that early all opposition to this work of mercy ceased. The mission has now in charge two hundred and hirty orphans, of whom one hundred and forty-six

he following statistics will show t	he present of
on of the mission:	
American Missionaries, male and	female, 32
Native Preachers,	11
Native Exhorters,	11
Native Communicants,	178
English Communicants,	69
Day Scholars,	1,224
Chapels,	10
Parsonages,	14
Value of Church Property,	\$34,188

For Zion's Herald.

DR. JEWETT VS. INTEMPERANCE

MR. EDITOR :- It was with great pleasure that I read the article of this apostle of temperance in your last issue, and I hope that he will keep on speaking in rumpet tones, till the ears of Christians, if no others, ingle with the solemn truths so faithfully and truthully uttered. Some five or six years ago when he abored for a short time in this State, if he had been sustained by sympathy, co-operation, and material aid. there would be a different state of things at the present time in this community. Why compel a devoted his own salary, any more than the pastor of a church. narrow and parsimonious has been the policy in this the cause of humanity and of Christianity.

lily and those associated with him in his work. Joel had for a long time been engaged in a great contest against the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco and cially such unskillful and inexperienced ones as are Egypt, the cradle of science. Let no time be lost, last, and with desperation, the deep wail of disappearance. secured the attendance of some sixteen or eighteen touching the diffusion of the Bible and Christian ed- profanity. But he did not receive the support that too often sent; such perhaps as are out of busiucation, and facts were now spread before the gov- was necessary to enable him to continue his labors in dences that the Sepoys, the native soldiers of the gov- ernment which set forth clearly the influence of this State, and he was called to other fields of labor. Christian missions upon the natives of the country. But the enterprise was continued for awhile by one medan movement to overthrow the British Men of the world had seen in the influence of Christian or two others, and some seventy-five or one hundred missions an impediment to commercial gains. And of these juvenile societies were formed in this city when the mutiny first broke out, it was ascribed all and elsewhere in the State; and doubtless some who Sepoys with Enfield rifles, and hence a new kind of over India to Christian missionaries. But the war read these lines will remember with pleasure the grand exhibition given by several of these Bands of Hope in Tremont Temple upon the annual Fast Day of 1859, when more than two thousand children sang beautiful temperance songs, and recitations were given by children from five years and upwards upon temperance, tobacco and profanity.

But the only support these laborers among children received was what the people chose to contribute where the societies were formed; and not being able to live upon air. (although a capital thing in a moderissionaries advised the native Christians to flee at ate way,) they had to abandon this field of labor. the most hopeful there can possibly be in this or any moral cause. A few hundred dollars annually would have secured the whole time and energy of one of these successful laborers: and had the work been continued faithfully from that time until the present, what a vast number would now be enrolled in these associations, and how many that were then free from each of the bad habits that this organization was formed faithful. The blood of the martyrs is not only the to prevent, would still be true to their pledge, instead of being addicted to one or all of them at the present

It is not an uncommon thing now to see a youth of fourteen to sixteen drinking eider and ale, if nothing stronger; and it is very common to see such smoking a cigar or meershaum: while Christians are daily and hourly shocked to hear great oaths and vile language from many of this age. Shall these things be allowed to go on increasing from year to year, or shall there be an awakening among the dry bones of the once living temperance community, and a prompt and determined effort be made to retrieve the ground already lost, and by organizing the forces once more commence a work that shall not be given up till the community is freed from the bondage of this terrible tyrant-Intemperance? TEETOTALLER.

For Zion's Herald.

NEW YEAR'S EVE. Slow behind the distant hilltops, Fades the dim December light, And the darkness like a mantle, Wraps the busy world in night. In the heavens the stars are gleaming Watching o'er the world below, Brightly gleaming,

Softly beaming, O'er this world of sin and woe. All the world is sweetly sleeping, On this quiet new year's night, Save the few who watch are keeping, O'er the old year's waning light. Low before the God they worship, Bow they humbly without fear, Hope perceiving, Strength receiving,

For the duties of the year. 'Tis a time for deep reflection, Pledges made and vows forgotten, Misspent hours forever lost ! O! how oft to sin we've viele And have grieved the God we love; Now relenting, And repenting,

To do right again we strove. Hark! now peals the hour of midnight Out upon the trembling breeze, Old year dies, and this his death-knell Moaning through the leafless trees, Of the new year's matin bells Hear their rhyming,

And their chiming, Which the birth of new year tells. New Bedford.

> For Zion's Herald. THE QUESTION OF OUR AGE.

The progress of the war, the gradual suppression of the rebellion, and the corresponding liberation of the slaves, are opening to the nation a new and over-

whelming question, What about these freedmen? If, as we believe, four millions of them are soon to be on our hands, it is time some settled policy should at least be under discussion. When they stand before us unshackled, homeless, landless, it will be no time for discussion, for there can then be no delay. How the proper habits of life can be initiated among them, and how they can be protected from the cupidity and rascality of heartless speculators and pretended philanthropists, both of whom, we fear, are swarming already in their midst, are subjects which will fill the heads, the hearts and the hands of statesmen, divines and philanthropists. Rash and unstudied plans, or immature schemes of experiment at the beginning, will be followed by reaction and failure; adding to the misery of the miserable, and reproach to the black man as incompetent for freedom. If the charities of the nation are to be relied upon for such a momentous work, the experience already had should result in the most carefully prepared system, in which all the philanthropic of the country can unite, causing it to be most thoroughly known in all parts of the

country, and well guarded against abuse. If the government is going to meet adequately this fearful responsibility, its method should be settled at once and uniformly, all over the country. But if it is going to depend wholly or in part upon charitable offerings, let it be so avowed, that delay may not occur in one waiting for the other, which will superinduce unnecessary suffering. It seems to us that this mutual waiting is now transpiring; neither party striking out boldly, as though it had the responsibility, though each is doing something, yet by no means up to the demands of the hour. Wonderful is the pressure of this work; and every hour's delay carries loss and suffering to hundreds of thousands, and holds back the tide of improvement which alone can make free

citizens of these untaught and degraded ex-slaves The subject presents itself in three aspects: 1. How can these poor creatures, coming continu ally into our lines as they are extended, be supplied with food and clothing? Or, what amounts to the same, how can they have employment? The government alone can give them anything like general labor within our army lines; as all must be done there under military authority, which effectually checks individual enterprise, "red tape" so retards every-thing that all is done at a very great disadvantage. and successful laborer in this glorious cause to raise No one can go anywhere, or obtain or do anything, without a string of orders, no matter how long i a missionary, or the teachers in our schools? O how requires. For these and other reasons, few persons respect towards those that have sacrificed much of time, money and labor in this just and holy cause, merce, and little or nothing can be purchased, even by those who have money. This increases the diffihe cause of humanity and of Christianity.

About the same time alluded to above, when Dr. by those who have money. This increases the difficulty of supplying food and clothing, except as the

ness at home, or young men just out of college, who know as little of agriculture as they do of command-

Such are some of the difficulties in the way of the overnment, which the country should understand

or it will unreasonably find fault. All the charitable operations are in like manner impeded by the fore going considerations; showing that the poor contra bands must of necessity fare hard for a long time even with all the best possible efforts for assistance In this region, and I judge considerably through the Department of the South, the hardest crisis is past for the freedmen have so long been free, with considerable opportunity for labor, with the large charities bestowed, they mostly can be comfortable if they 2. What is the best method of teaching them habits

of industry, economy and self-reliance? In all these respects their whole life has tended to disqualify them for freedom. It would be strange if they showed now a single fitness for it. Nothing is more palpable than that these people should at once be treated in a way that will teach them to earn all they have. To furnish them employment is far better than to give them food and clothing; as they require the incentive of want to prompt exertion, or to use properly what is donated. The price of their labor being very low, as far as possible their purchases should correspond. The government is doing much in this direction; and Northern men, provided they are large-hearted and unselfish, who would scatter through this reclaimed district as planters, on unoccupied lands, and hire at here and taking apprentices and teaching various branches of mechanical industry, would do immens service to this people, and do well for themselves, in the situation here. Cannot, will not, the government inaugurate this? Individual enterprise, with proper puragement and co-operation, will as a general thing do much better than salaried superinten For instance, if the government would extend to a few well-selected Northern mechanics the assistance would extend to teachers,-transportation and rations,-thousands would come and run the risk of all

would be a God-send to the people. This is the kind of "apprenticeship" needed here rather than that other sort talked of, which would liberal grant of lands for agricultural and school purposes,) for one year, will lay the foundations of a good civilization and physical comfort. Happy and easy transit from the depths of human slavery to the greatest altitudes of civil freedom! But our present God that taketh away the sin of the world!" lack of system and uniformity results, first, in over- Besides this, there is an ample field for the use of ing policy of the government to inspire confidence.

these late slaves, but now freemen, to all the rights to offend at all. gogues and would-be tyrants make rebellions; for our constitution nor God's holy word. Schools and books have long been contraband here, where treason becomes naturally and easily indigenous.

Schools have been established within our ines by charitable associations, liberally assisted by the government, though in an informal way, and under very great embarrassments. The National Freedmen's Relief Association has more than fifty eachers under their care in this department; and other associations have many teachers employed. These schools create great interest among parents and children, and are quite generally attended by such as are within reach of them. Their efficiency, however, might be very greatly increased by the skeptics in bringing odium upon both the truth and removal of some of their present disabilities. There being no legal regulations for them, there is no system nor uniformity; neither is there any certainty of securing suitable teachers and disciplinarians. We have no "school-houses," nor common school furniture. Still, these schools are the best, if not the from every evil work, and restored fully to its appro only thing that can under the circumstances be done for their education. But now is the time to cast ahead for the future schools of these people. The charitable schools must of necessity be continued for ome time to come, as nearly nothing can be done by world. the government at present, having no system yet in from its liberal provisions for education in our new provisions will be made for the people who by bar-barian laws on American soil have been denied the barian laws on American soil have light of letters. Their present helpless and suffering ondition is largely the result of such a system of legislation. Let the government hasten now to undo what it has allowed to be done. This is the least possible atonement it can make.

In new territories lands have been largely donated for school purposes, which by increasing value have generally endowed education. And the growing populations of those States are now becoming intelsion, should, in the final adjustment of this rebellion, have ample provision made for their bodies and

no pains spared, no efforts withheld, no half-way and itating measures accepted; for God has undertaken for his oppressed and suffering poor, and blasting and mildew seem to rest on everything which falls short of the full measure of right and truth. What Pharoah would not give willingly, Jehovah took, and the king himself with it.

L. D. BARROWS, Sup't Ed. N. F. R. Assoc. Beaufort, S. C., Feb. 9, 1864.

> THE SUMMONS. My eye is full of summer sounds, Of summer sights my languid eye; Beyond the dusty village bounds I loiter in my daily rounds, And in the noontime shadows lie.

I hear the wild bee wind his horn,
The bird swings on the ripened wheat
The long green lances of the corn
Are tilting in the winds of morn,
The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears—
A deeper sound, that drowns them all—
A voice of pleading choked with tears,
The call of human hopes and fears,

The storm-bell rings, the trumpet blows
I know the word and countersign;
Wherever freedom's vanguard goes,
Where stand or fall her friends or foes,
I know the place that should be mine. Shamed be the hands that idly fold, And lips that woo the reed's accord, When laggard time the hour has tolled For true with false and new with old To fight the battles of the Lord!

O, brothers! blest by partial fate With power to match the will and deed, To him your summons comes too late Who sinks beneath his armor's weight, And has no answer but God-speed!

For Zion's Herald.

THE CONSECRATED TONGUE.

In the order of the great Head of the church, the spiritual power of vital piety is demonstrated by the salutary fruits of the sanctified tongue-" Thoughts that breathe," converted into "words that burn." dropping from lips purified by a "live coal" from heaven's altar, "sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit and other liabilities; and, if the right sort of men, they of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the the terrors of the violated law, and proclaiming "the day of vengeance of our God," the word strikes the hold the people for a series of years in as servile a guilty conscience with the momentum of a thunder dependence as slavery has, and, of course, leave them | bolt, and extorts from many the cry, " Men and breth at the end of it just as unfit for self-reliance as they ren, what shall we do?" whilst others, "cut to the are now. Sooner or later, if ever free, they must heart" by the same word, "resist the counsel of God pass through the transition state, which will be at against themselves," turn upon the messenger of tended with more or less jargon and suffering. It is truth, as did the murderers of the martyr Stephen, during this state, while they are literally hungry and and "gnash upon him with their teeth." But the naked, just as dependent as little children, that the cloven tongue of fire is not restricted to the terrifi whole nation should extend a helping hand. And it work of writing the thunders of the law; it is equally will not long continue. More systematic and uniform action of government and philanthropists, (with a forting those that mourn," by a cordial application of

looking many cases of suffering, and, secondly, in the consecrated Christian tongue in the wide range frequent injudicious and prodigal bestowment. More of social and private life, in "reproving, rebuking both in season and out of season. All the emotions 3. What is to be done for the education of these of the Chistian heart find an expression by the tongue reedmen? Though we put this question as the third and all as the legitimate fruit as well as proof of the in our order, it is by no means of third rate impor- character of our holy religion. So important is this tance; for education is radical in the consideration of in the view of God, that he has authorized the declaman's pecuniary and social wants. Untaught barba- ration that whose offendeth not in word the same is rians make a poor figure in civilized society with the a perfect man and able to bridle his whole body. rights of freemen. Therefore, if we are to admit That is control himself in all other respects so as not

and powers of freemen, they must forthwith have This entire control of the tongue appears of the education, at least in its rudiments; and its founda- greater significance if we consider the great amount tions should be laid immediately and broadly. We of evils that are thus avoided, justly chargeable to are now being taught a lesson, not wise for us ever to the bad use of this "unruly member:" that wideforget, of the danger coming from an ignorant popu- spread deception which misleads all but the very elect lace, under a free government like ours. Such a of God; that mischievous slander, evil speaking, and populace is the material out of which designing dem- backbiting which breeds disaffection everywhere, and keeps society in a turmoil of trouble; that vindictive they can be led anywhere by being made to believe anything, as has been and is now the case with the or jealousy which arises from pride or disappointed onfederate army. One populace of that sort on the ambition; that flattery which claims for self the meed ame soil will answer; let us not allow another to of praise, and with an equally lavish hand confers i grow up here. Here are millions who can read neither on others, apparently for the pleasure of concealing a consciousness of the want of merit in both parties; and that habit of dolorous complaining, which never sees anything in the wide universe deserving a hearty thank-offering to God, and is always accompanied with a cloudy brow and ungracious mutterings in the

presence of men. Avoiding all these evils and many other kindred faults of the unbridled tongue, such as a frivolous levity, jesting, sneering at the innocent infirmities and harmless eccentricities of the good, and that querulous habit of evading the force of evangelical truth and duty by the "cunning craftiness" of sophis-tical reasoning, which is so potent in the hands of controlling the human tongue that in ten thousand instances this torrent of evils is avoided, and perhaps in as many more effectually cured? Being redec priate sphere, it becomes the eloquent interpreter the renewed heart, and finds ample employment in praising the God of love and vindicating of Christ upon the supreme affections of a dying

For Zion's Herald. HOPE AND PERSEVERANCE FOR THE

The following is the concluding part of a discourse ivered by the Rev. Thomas Ely, in the Methodist Epis opal Church, North Bridgewater, Nov. 25, 1863 :]

And now, Fellow Citizens, let no man deceiv you by the issue of a single battle or a single campaign. The human mind is so constituted that it fluctuates from one extreme to the other, just as the tide of battle rolls on favorably or adversely. If there is but a small advantage secured, which may be turned again within the next twenty-four hours, it is blazed abroad ligent, vigorous and wealthy. That was a wise policy, as a state measure, on the part of the government; and for this people it will be equally so, and more, it bone of the Rebellion Broken. With this intelliwill be an act of consummate justice to these victims gence, often without the least foundation, comes the of our national wrong. All lovers of right and humanity, it seems to us, will agree on this point, viz: officers and men. They are called the saviours of that these freedmen, so long crushed here to enrich their lordly masters, who have attempted to destroy our government and country too, to enthrone oppression, should, in the final adjustment of this rebellion, ave ample provision made for their bodies and legiance, when the long summer day of prosperity tinds, out of the soil which has degraded both. Let minds, out of the soil which has degraded both. Let shall be restored, when the Stars and Stripes shall us then unite in asking the government to do these float in triumph in every breeze from the Gulf to the About the same time alluded to above, when Dr.

Jewett and others were trying to infuse new life and energy into this suffering cause in this State, there was a movement commenced among the children, called by that beautiful and suggestive name, "Bands of Hope." Thousands will remember with pleasure and gratitude Peter Sinclair, of Scotland, who so Then, too, the working of these plantations is at so Issued to the government to do these two things:

1. To continue and increase its present noble and to the unparalleled charities of the free North, in supporting our incipient struggling schools already in existence among the contrabands; and, 2. To make speedy and broad plans for the future, by setting fought battle, in which hundreds and thousands of was a movement commenced among the children, called by that beautiful and suggestive name, "Bands of Hope." Thousands will remember with pleasure and gratitude Peter Sinclair, of Scotland, who so faithfully and interestingly addressed the children in various places, and urged the friends of temperance to form the Bands, adopting a three-fold pleage or dinarily, including salary of superintendents; especially and interesting the contrabands is an and others, that they but little more than pay expenses, ordinarily, including salary of superintendents; especially and interesting the cause of the electric banker, the mechanic, the maintendent is the farmer, the mechanic, the maintendent is at the farmer, the mechanic, the maintendent is porting our incipient struggling schools already in the farmer, the mechanic, the maintendent is porting our incipient struggling schools already in the farmer, the mechanic, the maintendent is provided to the farmer, the minister, the wife, the farmer, the minister, the wife, the farmer, the maintendent is prov

pointment is heard over the entire land. The minds of the people become desponding and gloomy; every-thing bears a dark and fearful aspect. The country s staggering on its last legs, and soon the hated banner of Southern despotism will wave in triumph over the free and independent States of America. Then in the agonies of despair they cast their anathemas upon the President, the Cabinet, the officers of the Army and Navy, and even the very men who have sacrificed their lives upon their country's altar. Then they boldly proclaim, if the President had not pursued a time-serving policy, if the army had taken a different position, if other officers had led the hosts to battle, other and better results would have taken place. O! how inconsistent and fickle is man!

But ought we, a great, intelligent, and Christian people, to expect the salvation of the nation, as the issue of a single battle? Ought we to be inflated with pride, with ecstacies of joy, with self-laudation, or with gloom, anxiety, and fearful foreboding just a the issue of a single battle may be? Is this the way a great and mighty nation, confident in themselves and in their God, should shape their course? Is this their boasted strength and patriotism? Is this their love of liberty, of country, and family? O! tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the uncircumcised triumph. While our joys should be moderated with every victory, our pride humbled by every triumph, a hundred battles and a hundred defeats should not in the least dampen our courage, or destroy our self-possession and co Indeed, it should only produce in us new and increasing energy for the conflict, greater courage and power for the struggle, pressing us onward to the noble heroism, which cries Victory, victory or death.

When Hannibal led the Carthaginian hosts over the Alps, and they spread themselves abroad over the rich and beautiful plains of Italy, it was with the exectation of capturing Rome, then the rising metropolis of the world. And if we look at the wonde success of the Carthaginian arms, the numerous battles fought, the numerous victories gained, together with the captured cities, the abundant spoil, that expectation appears well founded. But while Hannibal was advancing, defeating one army after another, New armies were raised; new generals were appoint ed; new battles were fought. And even under this errible pressure a respectable army was raised and ent into Africa to fight the enemy on his own soil. It was this steady purpose, this continued effort, which no apparent prosperity could change, no real adversity disturb, that not only delivered Rome from its peril, but in the end humbled Carthage in the dust. Let no man then deceive you by the issue of any ne battle, or any one campaign. Let not a hundred attles or a hundred campaigns turn you from your ourse. Look at the grand object to be secured, and not to the mere incidents of its accomplishment. These may be favorable or otherwise for the present but whatever they may be, we should never be turned from the great object before us-the restoration of all the States to the allegiance of the constitution and government of the United States. This is our work—the work of the present age, which must and

Then, O! ye men of America! ye who never bowed to the altars and crowns of despotism, rally to the standard and flag of your country. Rally with a this monstrous and bloody rebellion; rally from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the organization of one great and mighty army, that shall be like a wall of fire, moving with a power that shall be irresistible. with a majesty that shall be overwhelming, burying in its onward march every human being who will not vield to the constitution and flag of this great and olorious country.

ARE YOU WILLING TO SUFFER APPLICA

When Christ comes and says, "I want you to consecrate your wealth to me," that seems hard. But when he comes and says, "I want to take your wealth all away from you—it is best that you should not have it any more; I want to take away from you all your friends; I want to make your road dark and rough; I want to do it because I love you; and I mean that it shall be for glory in the end. For the present it will be hard, but it will last only for a short time, and its results will more than repay you for what you suffer. Because I live, you shall live also; but for the time being I want you to suffer for my name's sake,"—when Christ comes and says this, how many of us can say, "Even so, Lord, do with me what seemeth thee good?"

Suppose, against your expectation, against your will, and when you are not at fault, God does strike down your tree of abundance; and suppose he suck out the life of your body when you would fain stand in health, and that for praiseworthy ends, can you say, "Even so, Lord, do with me what seemeth to thee good. My soul is worth more to me then my body; my manhood is worth more to me than external conditions; eternity is worth more to to the than time; God is worth more than men?" Do you live with such a view of Christ and the eternal world that, when God makes his will known to you by his decrees of providence, you can say, "Even so, Lord; it seemeth good to thee; it shall seem good to me?"

REINGION A REFINING INFLUENCE.

It has been said that true religion will make a man a more thorough gentleman than all the courts in Europe. And it is true; you may see simple laboring men as thorough gentlemen as any duke, simply because they have learned to fear God; and fearing him, to restrain themselves, which is the very root and essence of all good breeding. And such a man was Abraham of old,—a plain man, dwelling in tents, helping to tend his own cattle, fetching in the calf from the field himself, and dressing it for the guests with his own hand; but still, as the children of Heth eaid of him, a mighty prince, not merely in wealth of

said of him, a mighty prince, not merely in wealth of flocks and herds, but a prince in heart.—Rev. Charles

PRESENCE OF MIND IN A LITTLE BOY. A gentleman, while passing through a street inhabited by poor people, in New York, heard an infantile voice from a basement crying, "Help! help!" He rushed in, and found a little five-year old boy holding a bed-blanket around his little sister, two years younger, who had caught her clothes on fire; and the little hero had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The boy, in answer to the question why

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. THE FORTT-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.—I. The receipts of 1863 have exceeded those of 1862 by \$159,108.—46. II. The appropriations for 1864 exceed those made for 1863 by \$136,502. III. Appropriations for Home Missions within the Annual Conferences from May, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1863, \$2,128,588; appropriations to the Foreign work for same period, \$1,388,899. IV. The average yearly appropriation to Home work for fifteen years last past has been \$141,905. The average yearly appropriation for Foreign work during the same period has been \$92,593. V. Total number of foreign missionaries in 1849, 33; of members, 1,532. Total number of foreign missionaries in 1849, and increase in laborers of 96, and of members, 4,590. VI. Total number of home missionaries in 1849, among our foreign population, 131; and of members, 8,303. Total number of missionaries in 1849 among our foreign population, 131; and of members, 8,303. Total number of missionaries in the same fields in 1863, 304; and members, 24,052. Showing an increase in missionaries of 173, and of members, 15,749. VII There are 900 missionaries among our American population; the foreign work and in feeble or nearly the control work and in FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORS In missionaries of 173, and of members, 10,742. There are 900 missionaries among our American population in the frontier work, and in feeble or newly begun charges, which must have partial or entire support for a short time until they take their places in the self-sustaining work, as thousand similar missions have done during the forty-five years' history of the society.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—We give the following extract from a letter of Rev. T. W. Lewis, dated at Beaufort

On my arrival to this field of labor I reported mysel to Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, who received m with a hearty welcome, saying that he would be happy to do anything in his power to aid me in my important mis sion. I have so found him in every respect. He is Christian gentleman, and is justly loved and respected in

Christian gentleman, and is justly loved and respected in the Department.

"Immediately on my arrival I took possession of the church and parsonage, and commenced meetings. The congregations were small at first, but now the church is well filled and the social meetings quite interesting.

"Already some have professed conversion, and more or less present themselves at the altar for prayers every

prayer meeting.

"I have, according to the instructions of Bishop Janes centralized my labors. My first object has been to gather a permanent congregation and church here in Beau fort, as this is a central point, and do what I could include the second of dentally in the different posts in this department and on the plantations. The following are my appointments: Sabbath, at 9 o'clock, Sunday School in the church; at 11, preaching; at 3, preaching; at 7, public prayer meeting. Tuesday evenings, classes; Thursday, prayer meeting in the church. Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-day evenings, school for adults in the church. Average strendence for three weeks thirty.op.

REV. W. BUTLER.—We are happy to report that we have received a few lines from Mrs Butler at Calcutta, under date of January 4, 1864, showing that the effect of a short voyage on the coast of India had been of moss signal service in improving Bro. Butler's health, which had been terribly impaired by an attack of cholera.

MISSIONARY DAY IN HAVERHILL, MASS .- The thir Missionary Day in Haverhill, Mass.—The third Sabbath of this mouth was devoted by us to the cause of missions. Rev. Dr. Cobleigh preached during the day excellent discourses, enforcing with great zeal and success the duty and blessedness of giving for the support of the missionary cause. At the close of the afternoon sermon an opportunity was presented for contributions. When the sums were counted up, it was seen that the amount in cash and pledges was \$430. This was the free will offering of the people. There was no hegging Contributions presented since, added to the offering of the Sabbath School, will make the missionary offering of this church \$500 for the present year, which is an advance of \$440 over last. It was a glorious day. A good preparation was made for it the Sabbath previous by the preparation was made for it the Sabbath previous by the pastor, and two hundred copies of the "Picture of the Missions" were distributed. I noticed with feelings pastor, and two hundred copies of the "Picture of th Missions" were distributed. I noticed with feelings o gladness the noble collection of \$350 from the church in Portsmouth, N. H., where the writer had the privilege o laboring last year, and call to mind the remark of their pastor in a letter to the Herald, viz :—"I hope somebody will do better." I am happy to say, dear brother, you hope is realized.

RICHARD W. HUMPHRISS.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

No. 4, Court Street, Boston, Feb. 26, 1864. MR. EDITOR :- My information from the Army cor

arms.

To-day is emphatically the time for preaching the go winter quarters. All accounts from delegates agree saying that the soldiers are eager to receive religious struction, either from the living voice, or the print words. In the Army of the Potomac alone, the Christi words. In the Army of the Potomac alone, the Christia Commission has over sixty preaching stations where th good tidings are proclaimed by chaplains and delegate. At every one of these, conversions are reported, in som cases by hundreds. There are applications for mostations from all parts of the army, with every prospet that wherever a station is established, a revival will be gin. It is painful to read the letters which I daily receive from the army, calling for more help, as the Spirit of Go from the army, calling for more help, as the Spirit of God is there, blessing every effort, and to know that we cannot meet the demand.

We need to-day at least sixty-five godly men, clergyn and laymen, to go as delegates to the armies East and West, and tell of Christ to those of our brave defenders who are ready to be pointed to the Lamb of God.

We need stores, that these delegates may personally minister to the sick and wounded. We need money, to

buy religious reading matter to distribute.

There is a great work open to the church. The Govnid. The Commission is ready. It is for the philan-thropist, the patriot, the Christian, to tell us, by their acts, what we shall do. May the response be such as shall cause joy among the noble men in the army, as well as among the angels in heaven. s will be gladly answered by the under-For the Christian Commission,

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

At the request of the church and pastor of Bowdoinham, the Ministeral Association of Lewiston District was
appointed to hold its last session the present Conference
year with them. Some of us preachers felt quite an interest to visit this village, and see some of the good people ourselves, who have called forth such loud praises
from their pastor, as has been seen in communications
from his pen to the Herald the past year; and although
our time for observation was short, yet we conclude that
Bro. Mason has told the truth of the matter, for the interest taken in us, and efforts to make us pleasantly situated, est taken in us, and efforts to make us pleasantly situs

st taken in us, and efforts to make us pleasantly situated, and yet without effort either, was certainly praiseworthy; and as an association we shall always pleasantly remember our meeting at Bowdoinham.

The attendance of preachers at this meetings was quite large, and yet the only exclamation of regret heard was, that many of the families could not get preachers to entertain. The general attendance of the people upon all our public meeings was really pleasing, and we think this was much larger than we usually have. The meeting was opened with an excellent sermon on Monday evening, Feb. 15, by Bro. P. Jaques, of Auburn, from Luke ii. 49. Tuesday we had the usual amount of work performed at such times, such as the reading of essays, with criticisms, sketches of sermons, &c., &c., with another capital sormon in the evening, by Bro. D. B. Randall, of Lewiston, from Romans viii. 1, 2.

Wednesday forenoon was like unto Tuesday in respect

Lewiston, from Romans viii. 1, 2.

Wednesday forenoon was like unto Tuesday in respect
to discussions and criticisms, all of which were well conducted, in good spirit and language, with now and then
a pleasant repartee. The Association adjourned at noon
of Wednesday, although several of the preachers remained over until the next day on account of the weather, and to hear Bro. C. C. Covell preach in the afternoon, and also enjoy a prayer meeting with the brethren and sisters in the evening. Upon the whole, we think we have had a very pleasant and profitable time with the people of rdoinham, and now entertain no surprise at Bro. Massiatements, and will only say that we think that ever is his successor, he will find a pleasant field of G. W. Ballou, Secretary.

MR. EDITOR :- Allow me to call the attention of the official members of our church to the subject named above. It is a great deal of labor and trouble to move parsonage, it seems to me it should be furnished with all the heavy articles that are necessary for house-keeping. Some of our parsonages are furnished with stoves and some are not. This lack of uniformity is a cause of trouble and loss on the part of the preacher. If he is to move where the parsonage is furnished with stoves, he does not wish to carry his, for the following reasons: 1. It is expensive. 2. They will be injured by standing unused, and so he sells, and often at a great loss. I am not one that thinks that the itinerant ought to move about on "flowery beds of ease," but I do think that the labor and expense of moving these heavy articles is unreasonable expense of moving these heavy articles is unreasonable and unjust. Will not the official members try to lessen

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES. The Book Concern has declared a dividend to each of the Anunal Conferences of \$400. It will therefore be necessary for the preachers to meet promptly their liabilities to the Concern. Those who would like to have a statement of their account previous to Conference may obtain it by applying for it.

Last year great quantities of Postal Currency was carried to Conference, to pay bills and collections for Missions, &c. Please be careful to have it changed into bills—and have them as large as possible. You will thus confer a great favor, and save a great deal of labor and valuable time.

Carlion & Ponter, New York.

CABLTON & PORTER, New York.
JAMES P. MAGEE, BOSTON.

Mr. EDITOR:—It strikes me as the most desirable alteration of any to be made, to have the class leaders and stowards elected by a popular vote of the church. Then the stowards would not be "a close corporation." Then if class leaders proved very unpopular, or tedious to endure, it would be our fault and not a minister's, if they were not "changed;" and I do not believe there is a minister in all the "connection" who sees any advantage in retaining the nominal "nomination" of these.

BREVITY.

SERGEANT JOHNNY CLEM.

Rev. C. Holman, while in the service of the Christian Commission, became acquainted with little Johany Clem, of the Army of the Cumberland, who killed a rebel Colonel at Chickamanga. Bro. Holman procured some photographs of the little hero, which he will furnish at twenty-five cents apiece for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Address Bro. H, at Rochester, N. H.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

SOLDIERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO VOTE

In some of the States no provision is yet made for oldiers to vote out of their own States at the coming election. It must be evident to all who have an eye to see it, that no men more richly deserve all the rights and privileges of the elective franchise, than those who have volunteered to leave their homes and their States, and to peril their life in fighting to sustain the government and to preserve the sacred rights of all. They have as much interest in the country which they seek to save, in the government which they nobly defend, and in the future prosperity of the nation, as any of those who remain at home; and they have just as much right to say who shall make and administer the laws, as if they had cowardly remained away from the scenes of deadly strife. They certainly have not forfeited anything by being loyal, brave, and self-denying; and every right which they had before their enlistment should be sacredly secured to them now. If any additional legislation, or any adjustment of State Constitution

is needed to secure the elective franchise to them, while in the service of the country, out of their own States, it should be promptly and cheerfully attended to. They desire it; they ask for it; they feel, and rightly too, that they have a right to it. In view of they would have been as unsuccessful in bringing their many sacrifices, their privations, their hardships, and their sufferings so nobly and cheerfully endured, it would seem to be a crime against justice to de prive them of the right or privilege of voting in the national, or their own State election. It would be better to allow each soldier in the service two votes than to deprive him of the one which he has " an inalienable right " to cast.

We would certainly suspect the loyalty of the man's heart to the cause of liberty now in peril, who would venture to express an unwillingness to allow the camp-worn and battle-scarred soldiers the privilege of voting in the field, the camp, the hospital, o wherever they may happen to be on the day of election. It does not relieve the matter any for men to say they are willing the soldiers should enjoy the right and privilege of voting, on condition that they return to their respective States. That would be a very fine way to play a doubled-handed game, either to deprive the soldier of his vote, or, in case that did not succeed, to play into the hands of the rebellio by weakening our army in the field. We hope that all true patriots at home will not only keep a watchful eye on this subject, but put forth all necessary and timely exertion to have the matter amply secured by law. The struggle is not over; the war may be protracted for years. Men will be slow to voluntee hereafter, if that act is to disfranchise them for a term of years. When great questions, vital to the nation's life and to the natural rights of man are

likely to arise, large bounties will not compensate for the loss of one's political birthright. Some people seem to think that written constitu tions are more sacred, and entitled to more respect, than the inalienable rights of men, which the constitutions were professedly made to protect and defend. Especially is this the case wherever a point in the Constitution of the United States seems to favor the rebels, or to hinder the government in its efforts to put them down. A strange system of casuistry has developed itself during this war, which makes constitutional provisions sacred to one party, but with no binding force on the other. If, through want of foresight in the framers or the imperfection of human knowledge, a constitution, made and adopted by the people, is found to be defective in any of its provisons, or embarrassing to the development of the present and unanticipated interests of the people, some wonderfully wise men would say, " let the in terests of the people conform to the Constitution; that instrument is too sacred to be tampered with." We do not belong to that party, do not subscribe to that creed, do not believe in that kind of nonsens We believe in the right, privilege and duty, of placing the "inalienable rights of the people" above ns; and that when the two rea the Constitution should be brought up to the people instead of bringing the people down to the Con tion; not that the government compact should be rashly broken or disregarded; but that in a perfectly constitutional way it should be amended and adjusted, so as more fully to express the will and protect the rights of all the people. If, therefore, any of the State Constitutions are in the way of the soldiers' voting, let them be carefully and wisely amend-

that right and privilege.

Some may desire to do the soldiers justice in this and of flagrant injustice and wrong on the other, to commit sin. We believe in doing right, though the heavens fall. In this line of conduct we have no God, and bravely taking the consequences.

ed so as to secure to the defenders of our country

IN HOT WATER AGAIN.

Some little surprise has been expressed to us in private note, that we should publish last week the letter from California without a note of warning to guard the preachers and people against imbibing the heresies it contained. In regard to this we have two things to say-1st. We have great confidence in the general intelligence, the good common sense, and the sound orthodoxy of our readers generally, and do not think it necessary in every communication to add notes and comments, saying to our readers this is true, and this is false; for we think that most of them are about as able to judge of truth, and as keen to detect error, as we are. In this perhaps we are mistaken; if so, we beg their pardon; for we do not so much congratulate ourselves as we commiserate our readers. When a man writes over his own signaMiss Marianne D. Newhall, and was very feel readers. When a man writes over his own signature, he is responsible to the public for what he writes; if over a fictitious signature, or a nom de plume only, the Editor is bound to deliver him up, when called for, or to stand up in his defense. Who would write for a paper, if he knew that every expression which the Editor does not happen to be pression which the Editor does not happen to be the solution of the solution of the settlem and love in which he is held by the pastor, who was very feetingly responded to by the pastor, who was very feetingly responded to by the pastor, who was very feetingly responded to by the pastor, who was very feetingly responded to by the pastor, who was very feetingly responded to by the pastor, who was very much overcome by the circumstance, being taken completely by surprise. The whole affair—conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and must be a strong indication to the pastor, who was very much overcome by the circumstance, being taken completely by surprise. The whole affair—conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and carried through by the ladies of the society—passed off with great success, and to the pleasure of all conceived and pleasure of all conceived and pleasure of the carried through by the pastor, who was very much overcome by the circumstance, being the pastor, who was very much overcome by the circumstance, being the pastor, and the pleasure of the carried through by the pastor, when the pleasure of the pleasure of the carried through the pastor o pression which the Editor does not happen to believe or to sanction, must go to the readers with his nected now nearly two years, and whom he expec seal of condemnation upon it? We believe in liber- soon to leave, as his term of service will expire the ty, within certain reasonable limits, for all who write. Editors may be wrong themselves as well as their correspondents, and who shall guard the readers against their errors, if they do not learn to judge for themselves? We wish these remarks to be considered general, not only in reference to the past, but also thirteen hundred twenty-two dollars. in reference to the future. Let the people learn to weigh, think, and judge for themselves on all subjects, and let writers express themselves fully without having their liberty of thought crushed out by the fear of dissenting critics. Free speech, a free press, and free discussion, can certainly be tolerated by those who have the truth on their side. Truth is not to be overcome by a single puff of air.

2d. We are trying to find first rate writers and reliable correspondents in various parts of our the soldiers, as we furnish the Herald at cost. own country as well as in foreign lands. We do not know yet where they can be found, nor who they are. We are experimenting on the subject, taking soundings, and feeling our way along cauand tell them we want the news, the living facts of 5.00; L. R. Cromett, 1.00-in all, \$30.96, by hand the locality in which they reside, and the opinions of Rev. T. Hill. and feelings of the people, which may be of sufficient general interest to be published in the *Herald*; for we have misjudged our readers if they do not desire to know these things. That Calfornia letter came LYMAN BEECHER, D.D. Edited by Charles Beech-

too long on the details of that trial, manifested too much personal interest in the subject for a faithful reporter, and that his theme was wanting in general interest; but we did not think it necessary to tell ou eaders so, but thought if they did not find it out we would let it pass. Furthermore, we had no idea that anybody in New England would be simple-hearted ough to bite at that monstrous hook with nothing but any eels in the bogs, or catfish in the ponds of Nev England Theology, hungry enough to eat that kind of food, let them swallow hook and all, and be drawn out of their hiding places into the light of day where ve can see them and make them squirm.

We did not see before, we do not see now, how the rthodoxy of New England, or of any persons in New England, could be endangered by any statement of facts, of doctrines, of proof texts, or of arguments adopted by the writer or reported in his letter. Still here may be places where the fires of old contro rersies, not well buried, wait only for a breath of air to kindle them to a devouring flame. In theology w are strictly, thoroughly, and severely Wesleyan, and do not believe in the necessity, the propriety, or the utility of deviating from the old apostolic standard as interpreted by Wesley and his coadjutors. Pau

and Wesley and the old Fathers of Methodism shook the world by preaching the plain, simple gospel a revealed in the New Testament to the common sens of men. They did not resort to the supposed pro found but really shallow methods of modern hair splitting in the technicalities of Theology; if they had souls to Christ as those are in modern times who fal into such habits. They kent close to the record, and preached Christ crucified and the resurrection in plain common sense way, and the mighty power of God wrought with them, and multiplied thousand were converted under their labors. They had n time, if they had any inclination, to dive out of sigh and hearing into the muddy sea of metaphysics, but with great earnestness they seized upon the plain truths of the gospel, broke through the ranks of the nemy and stormed the strongholds of sin. If the ninistry of our day would succeed with the masse and triumph as those worthies did, they must imbib the same spirit and imitate the evangelical tactics of the Fathers. God has better business for his mini ters than spending their time in fine attempts at hair splitting in metaphysical speculation; he lifts the up into a region of light where grander and more glorious objects absorb their attention. Let us all go up there, and labor for God and souls.

OUR WAR NEWS AND GENERAL INTEL

The spring campaign has already commenced, ar stirring news is expected. We shall take the liberty to make our weekly summary of war news embrace all the interesting facts and important particular which may come to our knowledge. We trust our readers will not object if we devote considerable space to that department, while the war interest continues to be the most important and exciting in the country. We cannot give all the details of battles, marches, countermarches, surprises, and victories which may be found in the daily papers, but we do not intend to omit any particular essential to an intelligent view of the result of every important movement. If persons who take the Herald can wait till the week comes round, they shall be put in possession of the substance of the most important news of the dailies, without the expense or trouble of reading the dailies. We say the same in regard to General Intelligence on other matters. If any one will take the trouble to compare the news of the week contained in the Evening Traveller or Boston Journal, with what may be found in the Zion's Herald, he will be surprised to see how little has been left out of what is of importance and general terest. A gentleman told us the other day that he found the main substance of all the dailies in the Herald, and congratulated the paper on its success in that department. That is what we aim to have done, and hope it will go on improving in that direction.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE DELEGATES. At the request of those in authority we would reto the following clause in the Discipline

"To defray the expenses of the delegates ing the General Conference, a collection shall be taken up in each circuit and station some time previously to the sitting of the Conference, and the sums so col lected shall be brought up by the delegation to the General Conference, and applied to the object herein contemplated, in proportion to the expenses of the several delegates."—Page 48, last edition.

We hope and trust that this duty will not be forgotten or neglected by any preacher, nor repudiated by any circuit or station; for if enough is not contributed to pay all traveling expenses, the balance of matter, but hesitate through fear of setting a bad the deficiency will have to be taken from the profits precedent. If it was a mere matter of policy only, it of the Book Concern, which otherwise would go to would be well to hesitate; but when it is a matter of the support of the worn-out preachers, their widows simple justice, and of sacred right on the one hand and orphans. That would be in some instances to withhold bread from the hungry, clothing and comstop and talk about policy and precedents, is to act forts from the destitute and needy. Let all who can unwisely, to say the least; in our judgment, it is to give a little, and then the whole required sum will be made up without robbing the impoverished itinerants. Those who expect to be sent as delegates may feel a fear of bad precedents. Let us dare to do right to little delicacy about urging this on the attention of the soldier in this emergency, trusting the future to their people, but those who do not expect such promotion can urge it with a hearty good will; which we hope they will do for the sake of the poor and needy in our church.

A PASTORAL VISIT .- We copy the following from the Lynn Reporter:

"We understand that quite a pleasant affair came off on Thursday evening of this week at the 'Methodist Parsonage,' on Hanover Street, connected with the First Methodist Society in this city. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the church and congregation, made a visit to the residence of their pastor, Rev. WILLARD F. MALLAdence of their pastor, Rev. WILLARD F. MALLA-LIEU, where the time was very pleasantly spent in conversation, singing, &c. Before retiring, however, the pastor and his lady were made the recipients of a handsome silver tea service; also a set of Prescott's works—fifteen volumes complete—to which was ad-ded a set of Motley's histories, and a handsome sum members of his charge, with whom he has been con

CHESTNUT STREET, PORTLAND .- The Chestnu Street M. E. Church, Portland, made their missio ary collection last Sabbath. The amount raised w

have been sending about 2,000 copies of the Herald per week to the soldiers, mostly distributed through the Christian Commission. It seems very desirable that this good work should not cease for want of the small amount necessary to keep it in operation. If our friends will furnish \$10 or \$15 per week, the Commission will pay the rest. Our plea is wholly for

RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF REV. JOHN ALLEN. -From Ford's Corner, Palermo, Me., \$3.65; North Penobscot, 10.75; Head of the Bay, 6.91; Dunbar Hence we write to men to send us a letter, S vool House, 3 65; Dodge School House, Burnham

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, CORRESPONDENCE, etc., O. in response to such a call—coming from a minister of long standing in our church, and having had many years of editorial experience, we thought it due to him to publish it verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim, and that too without critical notes. In that letter he pretends to act simply as a reporter of occurrences and facts, in which the church in California was and interested. We thence the latest and latest is interested. We thought, however, that he dwelt to 1824, was a very interesting period in American

history. Late in life, when his early experience as a power or a faculty, yet these are terms adopted Our author fully does here what he attempts, i. c., to es; while the good behaviour of those already holding came back to him with all the freshness of youth, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with his son Charles present to write it down from mind thinking; Sensibility, mind feeling; Will, mind his lips, the old man tells his own story. If anything acting. "Free will is really the man free in willing," seems to be omitted, they draw the narrative out (p. 22.) Now when the Intellect passes judgment more fully by asking questions. The whole is read over to him after being carefully written down, for ed it predicates argument or disagreement,—all, his approval or correction. In this manner, with freedomists as well as necessitarians, agree that its dewhat is woven in from his correspondence and other writings, the book is made up. It is full of incidents, judgment could not under all the circumstances have observations, facts and anecdotes, and is one of the most interesting books we have attempted to read in a long time. It may justly be called, not only a good, Now the great question is, are volitions necessitated

THE ATLANTIC, for March, contains fourteen articles with the following titles:-The Queen of California; The Brother of Mercy; Ambassadors in Bonds; Wet-Weather Work; On the Relation of Art to Nature; Our Class-mate; Whittier; The Convulsionists of St. Medard; House and Home Papers; Song; Our Soldiers; William Makepeace Thackeray; The Peninsular Campaign; Reviews and Literary Notices .- Ticknor & Field, Boston.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for March, opens with a eautiful steel engraving called "The Pet Bird," a double Fashion-Plate, and a piece of music called the Chattanooga Grand March." Among the stories are "Loss and Gain," by Virginia F. Townsend; "The False Arrest," by Miss Donnelly; "Mabel's Mission;" "At Last," by Mary J. Allen; "The Transformed Village," &c. Two articles treating of riding horseback en cavalier. The editor in a sensible, well-written article in her department, takes strong ground against any such innovation .- Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Price \$2.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for March, is received fro A. Williams & Co.-The two profusely illustrated articles, " Washington and Baltimore in 1814," and the "Norwich Armories" are very interesting, instructive and valuable. Other serial articles continued, with the usual variety of solid and humorous reading, fully up to the high standard of the preced-

A GREAT BOOK COMING.

One night, more than twenty five years ago, Dr. Fisk, then President of the Wesleyan University, returning home from the college at an unusually late hour, his wife inquired what business had so engrossed his attention as to break into his sleeping hours. Dr. Fisk's habits were so regular, and his body so exacting in its demands, that she felt confident that for such an unusual aberration there must be no common cause. He replied that he had been attending an intellectual banquet, that would make any thinking man forget the hours of slumber. As she still farther nquired who had been the caterer at this feast, he replied that he had been hearing Prof. Whedon read a nanuscript on the subject of the Human Will, and proceeded to characterize it in terms of warm admiration, expressing the hope that this manuscript would be given to the world, but remarking that the Professor's carelessness of his intellectual progeny unfortunately made such a prospect doubtful. Our church, and all the friends of Arminian theology will rejoice to know that the hope of Dr. Fisk is, after so ong a time, more than realized. That manuscript kept more than twice the period allotted in the Horatian precept, has been slowly developing into a work which will take high rank in the philosophical and theological literature of our land. Many of Dr Whedon's friends have known for years that he was meditating upon this task, and great anticipations have been cherished in view of his well-known skill and strength in grappling with great philosophical problems. In fact, to write a Treatise on the Will from the Arminian stand-point, meeting fully all the objections of Edwards and his followers, and giving a clear exposition and satisfactory defense of the Arminian view, it is no betrayal of confidence to say, has been the darling idea of Dr. Whedon's life. Around this ideal have crystallized his closest studies and deepest thinking; this, the task that he has set himself in life, is the work that he has prayed for strength to finish.

Some of the richest and strongest pages that have flowed from his pen as editor of the Quarterly, will be found to have gathered their inspiration from the | baustive review of Edwards' definition of freedom: patient and profound meditations in which this work has been slowly shaping and quickening into life. In words: 'The plain and obvious meaning of the these slipshod days, when men rush before the pub- words freedom and liberty in common speech, is lic, are famous,-and forgotten within the period power, opportunity or advantage that any one has to do spanned by these four hundred and thirty-eight as he pleases.' Of this definition we may repages, such a patiently elaborate work comes as a real mark, that it is to be excluded from the discussion as tonic to the brain. There are some men thinking then, amid all this clatter! For more than a quarter a poor definition, but no definition at all. And when of a century, this fruit, which now drops at our feet, Edwards boasts that this is the only conceivable freehas been slowly ripening! And never till now could | dom, he emphatically denies all freedom to the Will. the church know how deep and wide this tree had It is a freedom not to will but to do, that is to perform struck its roots.

We have not taken the pen to write a review, but to copy for the reader, to whom the work is not yet and subsequent to volition; a freedom of the postaccessible, a few specimen paragraphs, and give our volitional operations. . . . It is voluntary and not impressions from the first rapid run through the advance sheets. Such a book is not to be skimmed over, but to be pondered leisurely, chapter by chapter, before passing judgment. But such has been our have rushed through the pages for the denouement as | cause, 'The word is often used in so restrained a sense if it were a romance. The fundamental positions and as to signify that only which has a positive efficiency, public verdict will be that this is the most satisfactory tive productive influences, which yet are causes.' He treatise on the subject in the English language. There are a few places where we are not sure of our | The absence of the sun is a cause of the falling dew out the channel through, and feel confident that most of our marks will stand. The stream is often deep, but never turbid; it is clear as ever bubbled from the

The reader will readily gather that this is no book for the summer holidays. It is a steatly hand to hand grapple with the mightiest questions that can meet the man intellect. Without circumlocution, sophistical artifice or evasion, without rhetorical device or digres sion, it goes straight on to the tremendous task. You may quarrel with the phraseology, choice and coinage of words here and there, but you cannot doubt that all has been done with pains-taking deliberation. Every phrase and word has rung on the anvil before where the old material proved rusty and time-worn, new links have been forged with patience and skill.

The author avoids, as far as possible, the ambiguous back and forth through the free-will controversy, resthat some of these words in which his whole theory is as a specimen: crystallized,-words yet unknown in our language, but destined soon to fly from the tongues and flow from the pens of thousands,-will be the rallying cries to marshal the hosts afresh on this ancient battle-

But the reader calls out impatiently, " Why keep us lingering here on the threshold-show us the edia cursory outside view, and a few furtive glances

In the first place the book is well " gotten up " by in three sections and thirty-four chapters, to page 360. examines and refutes the "Necessitarian Argument" in all its manifold forms. Part III., in eleven fends the "Positive Argument" for the Arminian

been otherwise. In like manner all agree that feelas truly as intellections and feelings. The min when given objects are presented, cannot judge ist says, "Yes," the Necessitarian "No." Here then is the Issue.

He starts from the psycological basis of Cousin, as-uming that Will is the all-sufficient cause of volitions, -in fact creating them. Motives furnish the conditions of volition, but they do not constitute its cause. But there is in this causation a specific peculiarity, distinguishing it totally from all other causation of which we know, a peculiarity that is set before us in terms of the author's own invention. In ordinary ausation each cause being followed inevitably by its single sole effect, given the one, and we infallibly predicate the other. Thus, take water and expose it a temperature of 212 degrees, and we have the effect, steam. Take the same water, and, other circumstances being the same, expose it to a temperature of 32 degrees, and we have the effect, ice. As Na ture is constituted, no other effect is possible from this cause, no other cause for this effect. This is "unipotent" causation, for here is a cause potent for one only effect. But Will, making a free choice, has be fore it two or more alternatives, either one of which t may select. It may, in other words, be the cause of either one of two or more volitions, and so is here designated an "alternative" cause.

WILL A FIRST CAUSE.

ALTERNATIVITY. But we stand back for the author himself: "Every species of existence has its own one and singular property. Matter alone has solidity; mind alone has ntelligence; cause alone has efficiency, and Will alone of causes has an alternative or pluri-efficient power, [alternativity.] It is the existence or non-exstence of this power in Will which constitutes the dispute between the Necessitarian and the Freedom " pp. 14, 15. Freedom is defined as the "power munity to put forth in the same circums either of several volitions. Or, supposing a given volition to be in the agent's contemplation, it is the unrestricted power of putting forth, in the same cirtances, a different volition INSTEAD;" p. 25. It will be seen how this wording foils the Calvinistic riticism on the phrase "contrary choice," as express ing the idea of choosing a thing and its contrary at same moment. Of course no Arminian ever meant this, but Dr. Whedon's phraseology escapes the danger of this perversion.

EDWARDS' INFINITE SERIES. Here at the threshold he first meets the fam finite series argument of Edwards, afterwards reviewed at greater length. Edwards' objection may b briefly stated thus: If we originate our volitions, we do it voluntarily or involuntarily; if volitions are in voluntary, then the Will is not free; if voluntary, then an act of the Will is necessary to bring them into being. But that act was also voluntary, requiring another act of the Will,-and so on forever. But our author replies that external actions only can properly be styled voluntary; acts of the Will are simply volitional. Thus both horns of Edwards' dilemma are shunned, and a happy distinction foils the objection whose sophism it is so easy to feel, yet so hard to expose. The author is very fond of reversing his enemy's artillery; as, for example, he retorts this argument later in the work, with interest, by showing how, according to the use that the Necessitarian himself makes of terms, it is equally applicable to many other mental operations; for instance, if a man knows, he must know that he knows; and then know that he knows that he knows, and so on evermore.

EDWARDS' DEFINITION OF FREEDOM

"The definition of Edwards is in the following being, so far as freedom in the Will is concerned, not or execute what we have previously willed. It is a freedom belonging to external action, located out of volitional freedom;" p. 30.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Here, again, is a good specimen of logical "prac tice" at the idea of cause which is maintained by Edhinge arguments have since been reviewed more or influence to produce a thing, or bring it to pass. leisurely, and, if we are not greatly deceived, the But there are many things which have no such posiinstances as real causes the absence of preventives soundings, but doubtless the fault is in the length in summer, and of the freezing streams in winter or rather shortness of our line; yet we have buoyed Mr. Mill, in his Logic, maintains the same doctrine, including the absence of preventives under the term cause. He farther adds: 'The state of the whole universe at any instant we believe to be the cons quent of its state at the previous instant.' From which it would seem to result, that every pre vious thing is the cause of every subsequent thing, and everything that does not exist, is the cause of everything that does exist!" pp. 68, 69.

MAIN BODY OF THE WORK.

Part 2d constitutes the main body of the work, and is divided into three sections, discussing respectively the arguments "Causational," "Psycological," and "Theological." He commences the first section by remarking that the sum total of Edwards' argument it has been trusted in the chain of this argument, and for necessity have been stated as virtually compressed in the axiom, "Every event must have its cause." The author admits the axiom, but shows that it avails nothing for the cause of the necessitarian, unless words and terms that have for so many years rattled another axiom be assumed, i. e., " Every cause is unip otent." He then closes in with the "crucial ques cuing stolen weapons from his adversaries, and in- tion" of the Necessitarian: "What causes this par venting new words to precisely express fundamental ticular volition?" Extracts rent from the connexion distinctions that cannot adequately be set forth in the cannot do justice to the author's thorough handling of ordinary philosophical nomenclature. We feel sure this question; but the following quotation will answer

"Put your finger upon any effect (volition) and ask what caused this result exclusively of the others? and the reply is, The Will, or the agent in willing Ask then what caused the Will in its conditions to cause the volition, and the reply is, NOTHING. Nay. you are a bad philosopher in asking. For, for its own effect Will or the willing agent is a complete cause We are not qualified as yet to act the cicerone, as complete a cause as any cause whatever; and and should we attempt it, could never get beyond the EVERY COMPLETE CAUSE PRODUCES ITS EFFECT ante-chamber in a newspaper article, but we will take UNCAUSEDLY. . . . To ask what causes the complete cause to produce the effect, is to ask the cause of causation;" pp. 92, 93. One chapter in the "causational" section takes us into deep waters. Here the author battles Hamilton's objections to Carlton & Porter, on good paper, with clear type, and abundant marginal headings, which last many a "Philosophy of the Unconditioned." And when we reader will gladly hail as finger-posts up the steeps of found ourselves on this battle-field of giants we conthis high argument. It is in three parts. Part I, in fess to a pectoral thump such as our old friend "pater eight chapters to page 86, states the issue between the "Freedomist" and the "Necessitarian" Part II., mighty shades,—we would quote the poet if we could call it up, but the reader remembers it,—we are not going to effect nonchalance, for the fact is our brain got dizzy, and is not settled yet enough to describe chapters, for the remaining 78 pages, states and de- the conflict. All we know about it is that our champion went in right valiantly, and as near as we could tell gave as good as he got. And that is all that he The author is careful to state explicitly at the outset, that although we habitually speak of the Will familiar with these alluring and yet elusive themes.

show that if unanswerable questions can be propounded to the Freedomist, they may be retorted with equal point upon the Necessitarian; or, as he puts it in the marginal heading, "Necessity graveled by its own

We can but indicate leading topics thereafter. In this section the objections that Freedom involves Atheism, that alternativity is chance, that this Freedom is never used, are met each in a chapter. The Psycological Section commences with "self-determination," then discusses the nature of Motives, " Commensurality of Motives," "Uniformities of Volition," and various other topics connected with the doctrine of Motives; Mill's philosophical Necessity and Kant's phenomenal Necessity get ably handled, as also the doctrines of "Moral Ability and Inability." Section third plunges at once into Foreknowledge and Pre destination, and gives us the author's Theodicy Part 3d opens with the argument from Consciousne then follow arguments from the "Possibility of the Divine Command," "Distinction between Automati Excellence and Moral Desert," "Created Moral desert impossible," "Maxim of Responsibility," Edwards' doctrine of Necesitated Responsibility, Argument from Responsibility for belief, "Co-action and Necessitation," "God's non-authorship of Sin," and finally, "Freedom the condition of a possible The-

We will hereafter give farther extracts of a morspecially theological character. Middletown, Feb. 24.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

DEAR HERALD :- Will you allow a stranger, hailing few words to your intelligent and enterprising Yanke readers; and the more so, since the West is bound to you not only by bonds of iron, of nationality, of patriotism but also because the blood of New England courses the veins of many of our people, and there is a real commer cial and literary interdependence between us? If you live at the "hub" of civilization, one of the spokes of the great wheel stretches to us; and, notwithstanding some of our copperhead orators were anxious last Fall to "leave New England out in the cold," the overwhelming mass of our people, loyal and freedom-loving like yourselves, have no desire to break the connection with you.

We don't want to boast of Iowa's progress or patrio ism: and we have no need to. Less than thirty years ago this beautiful State was a waste, owned by the aborigines, who hunted over its plains and built their wigwams beneath the shades of its forests. Now it is the home of Church, and is a candidate for the ministry in that deseven hundred thousand freemen, who have dotted its territory with villages, towns and cities, reduced a large per cent. of its surface to cultivation, provided ther with free schools, academies and colleges, projected and in part completed a grand system of railroads, and placed themselves in the first rank among the States for all that ennobles and distinguishes a people. The first regular appointment of a Methodist preacher to Iowa occurred only twenty-seven years ago. Now there are three Conferences, and an aggregate membership of 38,640! In 1837 the first Methodist church erected in Iowa (except pehaps a very temporary log structure) was built in this ity (Burlington); now there are in the State 270 Methodist churches, valued at \$378 591!

In respect to patriotism, Iowa has never faltered. Her men have gone freely at the call of the government to suppress the great rebellion. Her quotas have always en overfilled, and her soldiers have proved themselve heroes. Of them the newly inaugurated Governor, Col. Stone, himself a scarred veteran, could say: "The soldiers of Iowa need no eulogy now to secure for their deeds the admiration of history. Their unselfish devotion to the cause of the country, their patient endurance of the untold hardships incident to service in a distant and strange climate, and the sturdy heroism they have illustrated on so many fields, have given to our young State a record of valor as imperishable as the bloody annals of the war. * grade of Lieut. General was passed, after striking from * * Impartial history will attest the significant fact | the House bill the provision recommending Gen. Gran that no great battle has vet been lost in which Iowa troops for the position. were engaged; and none gained, on Western fields, in | Wednesday, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced which they have not borne a conspicuous part! With | bill to repeal the fishing bounties. that record we are content."

Some statistics of the business of this city for 1862, regive your readers some idea of what we are doing in the State, as it may be considered a specimen of the business of our principal river town. I shall only give the statistics of a few leading departments of our general in the District of Columbia from Marshal Lamon, and business : Sales, 1862-Druggists, \$69,000; Saddle and conferring it on the President, was passed .- An an 58,200; Pork Packers, 666,300; Clothing, 118,000; Flour | creasing the appropriation for construction and repairs of Mills, 450.000; Produce, 401,000; Hardware, 158,300; vessels from \$22,800,000 to \$26,300,000. Boots, Shoes and Leather, 276,400; Lumber, 227,000; Thursday, in discussing the bill to establish a Bureau Grocers, 1,042,000. That will do for your readers to of Freedmen's Affairs, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, advostudy, as exhibiting partially the business of a town of cated an amendment to the Constitution making it a connot over 13,000 people. And it is estimated that the re- dition for the re-admission of the Southern States into the turns of 1863 will show a general average of 30 per cent. Union that they forever abolish slavery. He spoke against increase in the above showing. The business of our Western river towns must increase rapidly with the progress of population and improvement. Our business at passed. this point is of course chiefly from the interior, and our Western Railroad only extends 90 miles from the river. of bounties to April 1, was passed. It suspends the draft As it is carried on it will develop the interior counties with great rapidity, and continually augment the business of the city. The year 1900 will certainly see a popula- act is not enforced, to to be credited to any State or subtion of not less than 50,000 at this point.

I am happy to say that Methodism is moving forward in lowa; though I fear not equally with the general ad- passed, with the Senate amendment striking out the revance. In several of the charges of the Conference gracious revivals are now in progress. The Methodist church in this city is the "Foundry" of Iowa Methodism. It is the oldest church standing on Iowa soil. In interest in the theme, and in its treatment, that we wards, and by Mill, in his Logic. "Edwards says of it the first session of the Territorial Legislature was convened. In it the Supreme Court of the Territory opened its first term. In it two sessions of the Iowa Conference have been held. Its walls have re-echoed to the voice of many of the chief ministers of the church. Around its altar many have been happily converted to God : and here at this time there is heard nightly the voice of supplication, the sob of penitence, the song of joy and the shout of salvation. "Praised be God for his mercy and for his goodness to the children of men." Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1864.

FROM THE FIRST U. S. COLORED CAVALRY. I have had some opportunity for a number of years to note the enthusiasm and devotion with which many young people improve their opportunities for acquiring knowlvivid expressions of mingled surprise, joy and gratitude, as were revealed in the faces of the orderly sergeants of them that I was about to establish a school for their benefit. expected," said another. Their delight did not spring from a romantic and exaggerated idea of the value of

more than a dozen who could write at all. And I have found but three persons in the whole regiment who have ever been in school. All the rest "stole," as they say, phabet. He has become a fair reader by two months' attendance at an evening school in Norfolk. Quite a number had learned to read by bribing the white children about the plantation, some paying as high as one dollar a week to his white brother, to teach and keep the secret! Think of that, favored children of New England! Would you be willing to pay as much for like advantages? So many were seeking admission to our school that we were obtiged to exclude all who cannot read readily in words of one syllable. The rest are supplied, so far as we have the means, with the most elementary reading men were lost; the rest were saved by clinging to the books, and told to seek assistance from their companions who are in advance of them, with the promise of being received into the school as soon as they have reached the standard that has been fixed. Captain Wilder, Superin-tendent of Negro affairs for this district, tells us that he has put spelling books into the hands of the negroes who did not know a letter, and sent them on their way, and in two months has received from some of them commu-nications tolerably written, with their own hands, thank-ing him for his kindness. The government, through Capt. W. promises me tents for school-rooms, and for quarters, fuel and rations for as many teachers as I will bring or can make use of. It would indeed be a great good if I had here now half a dozen teachers, with plenty of reading and writing books, and a little money to meet

incidental expenses in the way of furniture and living.

The commanders of both regiments feel deeply interested in the work, purely from its military bearings. It seems quite essential that a considerable part of the non-commissioned officers should be able to read and write well. The company books are in their keeping, and

these positions, and the exigencies of the service, requir that there should be no deficiency of suitable candidates How singular that these "cursed Canaanites," accord ing to Bishop Hopkins, this "inferior race," these "little better than apes," according to the curs who bark their approval of the Bishop and the rest who are so very anx. ious to help the Almighty to curse them-how singular I say, that these men should develop such ardor to know and such quickness to acquire! But I must not get is an exclamatory vein, nor into an argument so near the onclusion of a letter. The Bishop's bad logic and the unchristian prejudices and hates of norther pro-slaver men, are already, in the brightening light of God's proidences, standing out as the most shameful exhibitions of the defective civilization of this age and country.

PERSONAL.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 15, 1864.

The Lynn Reporter says :- " Hon. B. F. Mudge, for nerly of this city, as we learn from the Topeka (Kansas Tribune, is delivering a course of geological lectures i that city, which are exciting considerable interest. Geology and kindred sciences were Mr. Mudge's delight while a resident here, and we are glad to learn that his studies in those directions are being turned to good account in his new field of labor."

We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the Rev. J. L. G. M'Kown having, upon reflection, declined to go to New Orleans, Dr. Newman has been placed in charge of the three churches in that city under ou care. Other appointments will be made soon, but Dr. Newman will have the general oversight. He will leave in about two weeks. He has asked an American flag bearing the words, "New York to New Orleans, greeting," for each church. One he is expecting from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, another from Bedford Street, the third from St. Paul's.

The Reverend William B. Pope has been selected ccompany Mr. Thornton, the representative of the Brit ish Wesleyan Conference, to our next General Conference Mr. Pope is editor of the London Quarterty Review—as

The Rev. Benaijah Williams, of Genesee Conference, died on January 22, at Glencoe, Ohio. He entered the ministry forty-five years ago.

The Rev. Thomas J. Biggs, D.D., died in Cincinnati on February 9, aged seventy-seven. He was the last surviving member of the convention that founded the Ameri can Bible Society.

The Rev. H. E. Chapin, formerly a member of Black River Conference, died in Washingtonville, N. Y., on the 29th of January. The Christian Advocate and Journal reports that the

It is reported that the rebel Gen. Beauregard has paid government tax at Memphis, through his agent.

The house of ex-United States Senator Yules, at St. Augustine, Fla., is now the headquarters of the Federal commandant of that port, and a letter from there says that Yulee, who has not held any office since the State seceded, is getting ready to lend a hand in restoring he

to the Union. Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, Adit. Gen. of the Army o the Potomac, is now at home in Maine, for the first time since the commencement of the war.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, ex-Mayor of Boston, is serving as urgeon in the Union hospitals at New Orleans. W learn that he is very popular in the Crescent City.

Richard Cobden sends his autograph by request to the Brooklyn Fair, placing over it the expressive sentence-"Free Trade-The International Law of the Almighty.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Congressional

SENATE.-Wednesday, Feb. 24, the bill to enable the people of Nevada and Colorado to form State Govern-

House .- Tuesday, the report of the Conference Committee on the whisky bill was rejected, the House insistcently published in the Burlington Hawk Eye, may serve ing that the stock on hand should be taxed. Another committee of conference was appointed, and one was sub sequently appointed by the Senate. Wednesday, the bill taking the Wardenship of the iail

ment to the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to

colonizing the freedmen as incompatible with true policy and humanity. The Naval Appropriation bill was Friday, a resolution to extend the time for the payment

until that period .--- A bill permitting volunteers from South Carolina, and other States where the enrollment division of a State that they might choose, was passed. -The bill to restore the grade of Licut. General was commendation that Gen. Grant be appointed. It was thought that he would be appointed by the President without the recommendation.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.-Feb. 26, about 100 rebels crossed the Rapidan and made a demonstration on our pickets, killing two horses; 13 of the 100 deserted .-It is reported that a portion of Lee's army is moving up the Shenandoah Valley for a raid into Pennsylvania Perhaps Longstreet designed moving in the same direct tion.-The Army of the Potomac was in motion, Fel 27, and momentous events are expected.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA .- Since General Peck has returned to Newbern he has been inspecting the fortifications. He has been informed that the rebels are making preparations to recover Eastern North Carolina; that they have three iron-clads, plated 10 inches thick, one of which is to move down Roanoke River to Plymouth and Roanoke Island. Gen. Wessels commands the froops in this place, and C. W. Flusser the naval forces in Albemarle Sound. Another of the iron-clads is to descend the Tar River to Washington, where Gen. Chesmy regiment, as I called on them separately to inform them that I was about to establish a school for their hearst.

The third is to move down the Neuse upon Newbern. These vessels, acting in conjunction with land forces, are bless the Lord, if this good is to come to us!" said one.
"Thank you, sir, and thank God, this is more than we North Carolina, both within and without the Federal battle-ground in the east will be transferred to North Carfrom a remantic and exaggerated idea of the value of the opportunities that had been denied them, but from an instinctive desire to know and from what they had seen from the eastern portion, and Gov. Vance adds his words There are about a dozen men in the ranks who read well, and probably fifty who read imperfectly, but not the evacuation of Virginia would materially shorten the rebel line of defense and greatly increase their power of concentrating troops; but, on the other hand there would, of course, be a great loss of prestige, and they would be the little they know." One who now ranks in my first class, three months ago did not know a letter of the althe enemy have hung 51 of the colored North Carolina soldiers, whom they captured at Newbern, but it has not

bered that some time ago a little steamer, with a torpedo projected from the bows below water by means of an rigging until rescued by boats from the fleet. Two transports have been wrecked on the coast. Deserters come into the Union lines at the rate of from four to ten daily. There have lately been two large fires in Charleston in consequence of our shells; one of the shells took a piece out of the steeple of St. Andrew's. The cavalry of the expedition to Florida, at last accounts, was skirmish ing westward along the railroad, but nothing of moment had dispatched 15,000 men from the vicinity of Charles ton to resist the advance of the Union troops in Florida -The steamer Fulton brings the intelligence that our troops were badly beaten, Feb. 20, on the road to Talla-hassee, 48 miles west of Jacksonville. Our loss is esti-mated at from 500 to 1,300 men. Gen. Seymour led the troops, and having no skirmishers they came upon the rebel batteries in a wood, where they were thrown into confusion by a galling fire. After fighting three hours, our troops retreated, leaving some of the wounded in the hands of the enemy. A prisoner says their troops were from Charleston, and Beauregard was in command.

Manufacturers of the American Organ. Salesroom, 511 Washington Street.

and appointed Gen. Hodges in his place. Hodges left ! Hilton Head, Feb. 23, for Florida, with a division of

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- On Monday, ate States, which states that they withdrew from the Union Feb. 22, a strong force of infantry and cava'ry started to form a new government "based on the proper relations from Chattanooga for Dalton, Ga., 30 miles southeast. Gen. Palmer directed the movement. On the 24th they they seceded they had a right to expect to be permitted reached Tunnel Hill, 5 miles from Dalton; as they ap- to peacefully vindicate their claims to civilization, on proached the Tunnel a rebel battery opened upon the advance, but the 2d Minnesota battery was got into position, the infantry came up, climbed the hill upon the rebel at Sumter dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two right, flanked their position, turning their works, when they fled without firing a gun. The whole line advanced and took possession of the crest of the hill without further opposition, pushing on to within 3 miles of Dalton, where the rebels were in force. Feb. 20, two days before Gen. Palmer's expedition started for Dalton, the rebel Gen. Longstreet commenced his retreat from Strawberry Plains, northeast of Knoxville. Gen. Schofield sent a reconnoisance, Feb. 22, to the Plains, and followed with tion of the Union war was determined on by the Repubthe greater part of his forces, leaving Gen. Hascall in the licans; but the mass of the Northern people did not symdefenses of Knoxville. It is supposed that Longstreet pathize with this design; they loved the Union-"there intends joining Johnston in Georgia. The largest estiand Johnston 30,000. As the Army of the Cumberland ville, Feb. 26, state that Longstreet was still in full retreat before he reached Virginia.

in view; but our next news, through Union sources, was enormous debt, the coming financial convulsion, the short that Gen. Sherman had captured Selma, Ala., about 90 crops in the North, the words of the "brave and earmile west of Meridian, and over 200 miles from the Mis- nest men at the North spoken out against the usurpasissippi. Later news has confirmed the report. The tion and cruelties daily practised "-these things will rebels say that Gen. Sherman's force is 42,000, and their hasten an inevitable revulsion, and "The success of those forces, under Polk, not quite half that number. They men over the radical and despotic faction which rules the profess to believe that Sherman is bound to Mobile, and North may open the way to peaceful negotiation, and a that Polk will avoid an engagement outside of the defenses of that place. The last reliable intelligence from Smith and Grierson's cavalry expedition, which started from Northern Mississippi, was that it was traveling in a cupy the attention of the rebel cavalry and keep them from harrassing Sherman. It is reported, but not believed, that Smith has been forced back by the combined

forces of Forrest, Adams, Lee and Roddy. Feb. 29, the news was received that Smith and Griers had safely returned. They went over half way to Meridian, destroying miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 1,000,000, bushels of corn, and bringing away 2,000 negroes, 300 prisoneas and 1,500 mules. They were met at West Point by an overwhelming cavalry force, which prevented their joining Sherman at Meridian, and compelled our forces to retreat. They lost four 4-pounder steel guns, but did not suffer so much as the enemy, although heavily pressed during the retreat. Feb. 25, they reached Memphis.

MOBILE.-A dispatch from Admiral Farragut's fleet off Mobile, Feb. 16, says that Admiral Farragut is with the fleet, and that six mortar schooners have arrived. The rebels have two iron-clads in the harbor.

Domestic.

COMPARISON.-In the Peninsular war the annual lo of the British army was 165 to every 1,000; in the Crimean war, during July, August and September, it was ing winter months it rose to 511 in 1,000; and during the next three years the loss was at the fearful rate of 912 in 1,000. During the last year the loss in the Amer-

SHIPWRECK.-The steamship Bohemian, from Liver pool Feb. 4, for Portland, Me., struck on Alden's Rock, four miles from Cape Elizabeth, southeast of Portland, on the evening of Feb. 22. In about an hour and a half cabin passengers and 190 steerage passengers aboard, 31 of whom were drowned. Part of the cargo has been saved, and it is probable that the vessel will be raised. Her upper deck is above water at low tide.

Lying Spirits.-The Spiritualists endeavored to find out the Malden murderer, and before Mr. Bailey's arrest ripped off the plastering in room in Bailey's house, expecting to find the pistol with which the deed was done. Information from the spirit world also stated that the murderer's name was "George

31st year of his age. He had worked on the N. Y. Times for 12 years past. His weight was 420 pounds, and it required 17 yards of broadcloth to complete his rior order, and these with his extraordinary proportions, made him a "host" among his associates. P. T. Barnum sought him as a natural curiosity, but his exceeding actness to the twelve-millionth part of an inch. sensitiveness and peculiar character would not permit him to become an object of popular curiosity, as he was ex- constellation Cassiopea. tremely timid and bashful when in the presence of ladies, and would resort to any subterfuge to escape their company. Still more notable characteristics of Mr. W. may be found in the simple fact, that he never knew the taste of ardent spirits, nor tobacco, never wore an overcoat and eschewed the common vices of mankind to a degre

and eschewed the common vices of mankind to a degree seldom annaled.

Mr. McKay, of East Boston, states that the United States naval engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers, on account of the higher than the french engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers, or account of the higher than the french engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers are better than those of England, but that the French engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than those of England, but the french engineers are better than the United States and the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are better than the United States are provided to the french engineers are provided to the french engineers are provided to the french engineers are rank of their organization and the thoroughness of their practical education, were superior to ours. He says our steam war vessels have not their equals for speed, power of battery and general efficiency, among their respective our new steam sloops of war of the Sacramento class: Their speed at sea is 12 miles per hour, while British vessels of the same class attain a speed of but 10 miles in smooth water and in trim for speed. Mr. McKay thinks that our merchant marine will find it hard to match the new side wheel steamers of the Government.

[And the British vessels of the Speed of Their speed at sea is 12 miles per hour, while British ves-

There are 16 clergymen connected with the Massachu setts Legislature; 2 as chaplains, and 14 as Representatives. Of this number, 6 are Congregationalist, 5 Baptist, 2 Unitarian, 2 Methodist, and 1 Universalist; the latter being chaplain of the Senate, and one of the Congregationalists chaplain of the House. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 head of cattle

n Florida, but they are very small and poor, averaging less than 400 pounds in weight. Vermont has furnished 2,025 more soldiers than her

The Iowa Legislature has repealed the law depriving colored persons of the right to live in that State. Nearly 90,000 veteran volunteers have re-enlisted.

Political.

The California State Senate has passed resolutions censuring Senator McDougal and asking him to resign his

tional Committee, which was created by the Chicago Convention, in 1860, has issued a call for a National Convention to nominate a candidate for President. The Convention is to meet at Baltimore, June 7, 1864. " Each State having a representative in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the electoral college of the United States." The Committee call upon "all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion with the cause thereof by vigorous war and all apt

and efficient means, to send delegates." The Freedom Convention met at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22. Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessec were represented, and resolutions in favor of the Union and opposing slavery, and in favor of amending the Constitution so as to secure freedom to all, were adopted.

The Union State Convention of Indiana met, Feb. 22, and Gov. Morton was re-nominated for Governor. They recommended the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for Pres-

lately said, in the House of Representatives, "Sir, the abolition of slavery is a 'fixed fact,' a fact accomplished. I must accept it." He found it out when the Border states voted for the anti-slavery officers of the House. Massachusetts has ordained it, and the country accepts it." Mr. Brooks intends to use his influence to withdraw attention from this question in the exciting canvass of the day. His anxiety is for the constitutional liberty of the white man; he wants to secure the white man some

FROM THE REBEL CONGRESS -The rebel Congress has published an address to the people of the Confederof labor and capital." It informs the people that when their own chosen arena and with the selected type of social characteristics. "The red glare of battle kindled governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States." They find it expedient to "beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the government to support and equip its armies. to destroy slavery; to destroy slavery the Union and

is a powerful political party which openly condemns mates give Longstreet 20,000 infantry and 50 pieces, and them." The Administration has, however, overcome the masses by Hessian mercenaries whom it has seduced or is between the two rebel generals, probably Gen. Grant bought, but then this will not continue, for the people of will not permit them to unite - Advices from Knox- the North will not consent to be enslaved by an arbitrary despotism. When reason returns the anti-slavery men of toward Virginia, and Gen. Schofield in pursuit, but it the North will probably see that the South "cannot be was not expected that Longstreet would be overtaken governed as an obedient colony. The Confederate Govrnment would make no overtures " until some evidence is Last week we recorded the arrival of Gen. Sherman's given of a change of policy on the part of the governexpedition at Meridian, Ala. On the 18th ult. a dispatch ment, and some assurance is received that efforts at negoto the rebel War Department stated that Sherman was at tiations will not be spurned." From this last quotation Quitman, 25 miles south of Meridian, on the Mobile and it will be inferred that if the policy of the government is Ohio Railroad. The rebel dispatch pronounced this changed, then they will negotiate. Is this intended to movement the boldest af the war, and said that our forces encourage that "powerful party" which is opposed to destroyed the railroad and the bridges in their rear. This the Administration? The address shows what would be showed that they did not mean to retreat, and it also acceptable to the South-the terms must be consistent would hinder the enemy's advance from hanging upon the with the honor, integrity and independence of the States, rear. The rebels then felt sure that Mobile was the point and with the safety of their domestic institutions. The

Constitution must be sacrificed, and to insure the destruc-

cessation of this bloody and unnatural war." SCARCITY .- A captured document emanating from the ebel Major White states that, in November, scarcity of provision prevailed, and that cries for relief came from southeasterly direction. Its object doubtless was to oc- all quarters of the South. The circular was intended for private circulation among "the prudent people of the South." The rebel commissariat depended on Florida for

ITS EFFECT .- E. G. Sullivan, captain in the 7th Alaama Regiment, came into the office of the Provost Marshal in Columbus, Ky., in February, and took the oath of allegiance. As soon as he heard of the President's amnesty proclamation he left for the Federal lines, although he had spent \$10,000 for the cause. Now he was no longer deceived by the leaders; and two thirds of his regiment were waiting for a chance to give themselves

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th ult., says 6.000 Federal prisoners will be sent to Americus, Ga, at the rate of 400 or more per day.

Foreign.

England has proposed an armistice between Denmark and Germany, on the basis of the Danes evacuating all of Schleswig except Alsen Island. Their great works

have already been evacuated, and the guns left. The pirate Tuscaloosa has been seized at Cape Town order of the British home Government, because she was sent out, after her capture, without being condemned. Lord Palmerston and the Attorney General have lately been defending, in the House of Lords, the course of the

American prize courts. The Queen of Spain is confined of a daughter.

SCIENCE AND ART.

RECEPTION. - Feb. 24, the second of the Artists' Receptions was given at the Studio Building, and as the she sunk, about two miles from the shore. She had 19 visitor passed from studio to studio a brilliant company of the beauty and fashion of the city met the eye, and shared in the attention which was bestowed upon the meritorious and beautiful paintings which attested the genius and skill of the artists. In the studio of Mr. Williams was a view of the corner Congress and Water Sts., in 1800, painted from a description given from memory they had several "communications" indicating him as by the late Dr. Dalton. Looking now at that busy place, the man; and a man who had great faith in the "medium," one could hardly realize that then dwelling houses sur rounded with spacious yards and beautified with shade

can be adjusted to a broad or narrow guage, was laden at Boston and went to Chicago in six days' running time. This arrangement will save changing freight from car to known printer of New York, died on the 20th inst., of | car, and it is estimated that in summer freight trains will apoplexy. He was a native of Exeter, N. H., and in the go through in five or six days instead of 12 or 18 as is

An instrument called a bathcoreometer has been invented, depending upon the principle of closing an elecexterior outfit. His humor and ready wit was of a supe- tric circuit by means of a substance interposed between the electrodes, by which thicknesses of substances such as hair, spider's webs', &c., may be determined with ex-

The new comet is now visible to the naked eve, in the

REBEL PERPLEXITIES -The rebels are in such a fix, says the Chicago Tribune, that it requires several columns to set forth their dilemma, to say nothing of any mode of elief from it. Their case seems to stand thu

will get more saltpetre than they want.

5. Unless they free the negroes they've nothing left to fight with. If they free the negroes they've nothing left

6. Ever since the rebellion begun negroes have been falling. Nevertheless, their greatest fear now is, lest the

Inless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters. 9. They can't succeed in the war until they have got

the means of building railroads. They can't get the means of building railroads.

10. If they fight they lose the day. Unless they fight they lose, every day.

That is what was meant two years ago, when we talked they better they have the day. about getting them into the folds of the anaconda. Hav-ing rioted in the enjoyment of several vices for a long time, we will see how they feel in a vise.

A substitute broker in Springfield, Mass., is said to have made much money by passing in toothless men whom he supplied with teetn made of wax—"gum game." A colored woman named Hester Williams died in Baltimore, last January, having reached the advanced age of 111 years. The deceased was the widow of Henry Wil-liams, who served in the Revolutionary Army under Gen. Washington, and who died some years since at an ad-

The average yield of sorgum syrup through the State of Wisconsin, last year, was about 100 gallons to the acre-Woman has this great advantage over man-she proves her will in her lifetime, whilst man is obliged to wait till he is dead.

Gen. Howard says that Gen. Grant is a strictly temperate man, and religious. His marked characteristic is a wonderful faith in his success.

Gen. Butler proposes to establish the Massachusette In 1830, Chicago had a population of 70. It now has

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 27. DAIRMESS LIETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 27.

DAIRMESS LIETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 27.

Browning (all right)—Charles Barnes—A F Barnard—L R S

Brewster—W L Brown—J L Bell—M A Battey—S S Barker.

A J Church 2—J W Carhart. A Folsom. J Hayes—L J Hall

(we correct)—A Huntington—J Hastings—A C Hathaway—O

H Jasper—C A King. J S Lapham—W W Lothrop—A S Ladd.

N W Miller—J W Mowny—E McKenney—R M Manly. J

Newhall. L W Prescott—I A Plummer—C A Parker. M

Raymond—I P Roberts—W P Ray. R S Stubbs 2—W CStevens.

J M Wovcester—G G Winslow—H W Warren—H

Wells.

Letters Received from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27.

R W Allen—A P Afken—S H Arnold—A Anderson—C F Allen—N W Aspenwall—John Bunting—A R Bruce 2—W D Bridge—A T Bullard—J W Bebee—D W Barber—W L Brows—C Bigelow—D F Burlingham—P E Brown—A Bayles—M Barrows—E S Burrell—J B Ball—L B Bates—F P Caldwell—T A Crane—Carlton & Porter—S W Coggeshall—J J P Collyer—C B Dunn—Z Davis—W W Ellis—R S Eldridge—E Edson—T L Fowler—S E Fowle—A Folsom—C P Gerrish 2—F T George—N Green—D B Holt—A J Hill—H H H Hartwell—C Hawkinz—R W Humphriss—L D Jordan—A Jackson—S Jackson—J D King—H D Kimball—T E King—J W Lewis—H Lummis—L Luther—E A Lyon—H W Leonard—J L Lock—W Merrill—J McMurray—W D Malcom—G S Noyes—R D Nichols—W J Olmsted—J Porter—C F Parlow—H Pickard—D S Payne—J Pack—M M Parkhurst—S Quimby—T P Smith—D J-Smith—E S Snow—J E Stevens—John Smith—D Smith—D J-Smith—E S Snow—J E Stevens—John Smith—G Turner—G C Thomas—F Upham—E W Virgim—Z P Vos-G L Wright—Geo Wingate—Diw W hitney—A Woodward J. P. Magez, Agent N. E. Depository, S Cornhill. Letters Received from Feb. 20 to Feb. 27.

Marriages.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are admirably suited for the Drawing Room, Boudoir or Parior. They have the full compass, with improved expression stop, a rich, sustained tone, and very powerful yet silvery harmony of sound. Finished in Rosewood for private use, and in plain Black Walnut and Oak for Churches, Sunday Schools, Lodges, &c. Prices, from \$50 to \$450. S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, are the only In this city, Feb. 23, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Mr. Theodore F. Hall to Miss Augusta Pool, both of Boston. In East Cambridge, Feb. 24, by Rev. Samuel Tupper, Mr. Warren A. Graves to Miss Sarah A. Metcaif, both of Cam-Arren A. Graves to Miss Sarah A. Mctean, both of Camridge.
In South Walpole, Feb. 18, by Rev. G. Whitaker, Mr. Joseph.
Poud, Jr., to Miss Susan Bemis, both of Foxboro'.
In Medford, Feb. 13, by Rev. S. H. Collier, Mr. Frank L.
awyer, of Medford, to Miss Hannah S. Sawyer, of Greenville.
In Lynn, Feb. 20, by Rev. A. F. Herrick, Mr. Jacob O. Guliord to Mrs. Susan D. Wyman, all of Lynn.
In Lawrence, Feb. 13, by Rev. A. J. Church, A. Milton
type to Miss Susan E. Martin, all of Lawrence; Feb. 18, by
came, Frank B. Morse, of Lawrence, to Miss Emma Riokr, of Dover, N. H.
In Thompson, Conn., Feb. 22, by Rev. A. Palmer, Mr. John
I. Moulton, of Norwich, to Miss Harty Ann Child, of Thompson.

ion.

In Bethel, Mc., Feb. 8, by Rev. J. B. Lapham, Mr. Edward
Sapon to Miss Mary J. Abbott, all of B.
In Harpswell, Mc., Jan. 6, by Rev. H. B. Mitchell, Mr.
Charles J. Petkins, of Brunswick, to Miss Hattle P. Johnson,
of Harpswell pswell.

me Parsonage in Dover, Me., Feb. 2, by Rev. C. L.

me Parsonage in Dover, Me., Feb. 2, by Rev. C. L.

ming, Mr. Edwin L. Ames, of Dover, to Mrs. Sarah C.

fy Sebee; by the same, in Garland, 3d inst., Mr. Jud
Currier, of the 5th Maine Regiment Vols., to Miss Sa
chicas of Carland. ogg, of Sebee; by the same, in Garland, as has, as has, and w. Currier, of the 5th Maine Regiment Vols., to Miss Sah J. Adkins, of Garland.

In the Methodist Parsonage, Cornish, N. H., Feb. 6, by ev. John H. Griffin, Mr. Rafus Cobb, of Jamalea Vt., to Ires, Julia Brown, of Windsor, Vt.

In Hinsdale, Jan. 2, by Rev. L. W. Prescott, Mr. Roswell arker to Mrs. Juliett Willard, both of Greenfield, Mass.; al-, by the same, Jan. 18, Mr. George S. Chase, 9th Regiment ols., to Miss Miranda H. Chase, of Jamalea, Vt.; also, by te same, Mr. Lucius Stearus, of Hinsdale to Miss Viola T. Fillard, of Winchester, N. H.

In Candis, N. H., Feb. 17, by Rev. James Adams, Rev. harles H. Newell, of Hubbardston, Mass., member of the lew England Conference, to Miss Mary E. Dolber, of Cani; by the same, same piace, Feb. 29, Mr. Benjamin F. Sporrd to Miss Abbie S. Smith, both of Chester; in the same lede, Feb. 20, by the same, Mr. Joseph W. Crichett to Miss lelissa D. Parks, both of Candia; also, Feb. 25, by the same, I. Joseph H. Gilman, of Fremont, to Miss Maria J. Norris, Flittston, Me. of Pittiston, Me.
In Nowbern, N. C., Jan. 24, at the Parsonage of St. Andrew
In Nowbern, N. C., Jan. 24, at the Parsonage of St. Andrew
Chapel, D. Rev. Edward S. Fitz, Matthew Vance to Mary
Firginin, Feb. 4th, Oliver R. Liebon to Polly Johnson, St.
and, Edward Nixon to Caro'ine Perry; 1th, Amos Stanley
of Mary Jones; same day, Titus Edwards to Sylvia Jones
Sth, Fompoy Fouviel to Nancy Carells.

Deaths.

In Charlestown, Feb. 16, suddenly, of heart disease, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles O. Sawyer, No. 12 Mount Vernon Street, Eliza, wife of Stephen Hubbard, Esq., of Cape Elizabeth, Me., aged 63 years, 4 months, 16 days.
In Duxbury, Feb. 5, Willie Allan, son of Augustus and Rebecca Graves, aged 9 years and 8 months.
In Fisherville, Conn., Feb. 16, of consumption, Sarah B. ver, aged 24 years. South Truro, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, Nellic Corring ther of Capt. Jeremiah and S. Ellen Paine, aged 6 yea is months.

and 9 months.

"A young immortal came to us disguised,
And in the joy dance, dropped her mask, and fled,
Bearing her life-scroll back to God,
Folded, without a stain."
In Cornish, N. H., Feb. 9, Ichabod Smith, aged 67 years.
In Union, N. H., Jan. 30, Gilman C. Moulton, aged 25 years
and 6 months. He died in faith.

Special Hotices.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. S. A. Cushing, Wilbraham, Mass. NOTICE.—The brethren of the Providence Conference is offirst year's Course of Study, are requested to meet th ommittee, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Lon m, Tuesday, March 22, at 9 O'clock, A. M. F. UPHAM. NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of Zion's Herald, Wednesday, March 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The last regular meeting of the Managers will be held at the same place, at 2 o'clock.

J. H. TWOMBLY, Secretary. PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—Persons attending Conference will pay full fare on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, Norwich and Worcester, and New London Northern Railroads, and be passed back free. Trains leave Providence for New London by Plainfield at 7.45 A. M., 1.49 and 6.49 P. M. JOHN KENDRICK,

Providence, March 1. GEO. M. CARPENTER.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episeopal Church in Varren, Mass., will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Vernesday, March 9. Services to commence at 103 o'clock, M. Sermon by Bro. Cobleigh, Editor of Zion's Herald. te-union and Festival in the evening. All the former pastors, in friends from abroad are invited to be present. Those deiring entertainment will please notify the subscriber by leters as soon as convenient. PISCATAQUIS MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting which was to have been holden at Exeter, Feb. 22 and 23, will be holden at the Oliver School-house in Garland, commencing on the evening of the 22d of March.

March 2.

W. P. RAY, Committee.

CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly Meet'g of the Managers of the Church Aid Society of the New ngland Conference will be held at No. 5 Cornhill, on Monay, March 7th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Boston, Feb. 24. EDWARD COOKE, Rec. Sec'ry. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE .- Every brother of

Lebanon, N. H., Feb. 23. MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE OLLEGE.—The Spring Term will commence March 14th. tudents will be admitted to any class in College or Seminary ourse, for which they may be fitted.

H. P. TORSEY, President.

BOSTON NECK MISSION, corner Springfield and Washagton Street.—There will be preaching, Sunday, March 6, at igton Street.—There will be preaching, Sunday, March 6, at O'clock, by one of the pastors, and at 7, by Rev. J. W. Dad-an, of Roxbury. Also, prayer meeting, at 8 o'clock.

DAILY UNION MEETINGS.— REV. B. W. GORHAM, Drangelist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will preach in the Meionam, on Sabbath evening, at 7 o'clock; also during the week, except Friday, at 7; o'clock, P. M.

There will be a Ladies' Union Prayer Meeting every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a general meeting at 3; o'clock, Chidren's Union Meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the charge of B. W. Williams, Eq. The Superintendents, Teachers, and Scholars of the Mission and others. PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE. - The brothren of the

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.—The brethren of the rovidence Conference who intend to bring their wives, and riends intending to be present at the coming session of the Jonference, will need to make early arrangements for boarding places, as the city is crowded with visitors.

New London, Feb. 28.

V. A. COOPER.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—The January and February Nos, have been delayed much beyond the usual time of publication. Reason: the large increase of subscribers, and inability of the printer to get the plates ready.

We have sent to all who receive them by mail. If any are missed, please give notice at once. Those that are usually sent in the packages of papers by express will go out this week. ent in the parasises of Protects.

The March number will necessarily be a little late. After hat all will go right.

Back numbers on hand for all new subscribers.

Feb. 24. JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

LEVEE AND FESTIVAL AT EAST CAMBRIDGE.— he Ladies of the Methodist Enisoppal Sandal In Fig. The Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Society in East Cambridge will hold a Levee and Festival at their church and vestry, Wednesday Evening, March 2d. Good speaking and singing may be expected. Tickets, including supper, 50 cents. By order of Committee.

Est Cambridge, Feb. 22.

NOTICE.—The brethren of the Providence Conference to be examined in the third year's Course of Study will please meet at the Methodist Church in New London, on Tuesday, March 22, at 9 o'clock, A. M. N. P. PHILBROOK, Chairman of Committee. Taunton, Feb. 17.

A WORD FROM SCOTLAND STATION, YORK, ME.—Nearly two years since we were appointed to this station. When we came we met with a cordial reception, and our intercourse with he people has always been of a pleasing character. Our experience has taught us that Scotland, though small among the tribes of our spiritual Israel, is in proportion to its numbers, not a whit behind the very chiefest, in the manifestation of kindly regards to its pastor. Not think ing it just to aunouace under the flaming caption of 'Donation,' the fact that a portion of an honest debt has been liquidated, we will not dwell upon the fact that a goodly number of our parishioners met at the parsonage, on the evening of Jan. 20th and paid us above \$80. Neither will we speak particularly of the gratifying fact that our cluim has thus far been promptly met but we would return thanks for the many little acts of kindness, and tokens of regard which we have received. We would state as an illustration of the generosl y and patriotism of the people, that when their pastor was drafted, they assumed the entire expense of procuring an acceptable substitute to fight in the Union army. For this purpose a donation was held in our meeting-house, on the evoning of Nov. 2d, 1863. This was largely attended by the members of our own and the Congregationalist societies in this place, and by many from neighboring localities. After spending the evening in remarks, singing, and conversation, the assembly dispersed, leaving in voluntary contributions the sum of \$115.

Our fervent prayer is, that the choicest blessings of Heaven

sembly dispersed, leaving in voluntary contributions the sum of 8115.

O 115.

O 2016 First Payer is, that the choicest blessings of Heaven may rest upon the donors, and that they may all realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." G. W. Barber, Scotland; Feb. 16.

M. M. Barber.

GOOD WORDS FROM HOLYOKE.—The Conference year in Holyoke has been very pleasant to pastor and people. Our collection for Preachers' Aid advanced 100, and that for Missions 200 per cent. over that of last year. A deep religious interest is quickening the church, and souls are inquiring, "What must I do to be saved?" Kind friends, from church and congregation, gathered last evening (the 24th), to make us a pleasant surprise; spent a happy social hour, leaving us at last our hearts lighter and our purses heavier.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 25. Mary S. H. Bridge.

SURPRISAL.—On the evening of Feb. 18, the Methodist parsonage in Gardiner, Me., was entered by a large company, and instead of plundering it, they cariched it in the sun of \$45. And instead of the eatening or abusing in inmates, treated them with tenderness, and the kindest sympathy. The surprising party will, therefore, ever be remembered by the pastor, and his wife and boy, with sincere gratitude and love.

A CARD.—The friends of the Pastor and family of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Raymond, N. H. held a Levee the 24th instant, for their benefit, which resulted in raising \$126 Also, a few weeks since there was a social gathering at the Parsonage, where we were presented with \$52, for which we return our grateful acknowledgments.

Business Hotices.

HOARSENESS, Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat caused by Cold or unusual exertion of the voice relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches." March 2. Those who are desirous of having a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of business affairs will do well to con-suit the advertisement of the Boston Mercantile Acade-

A BOOK OF RARE EXCELLENCE." HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. - COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA .- The best remedy ever known for coughs, colds, asthma, and affections of the chest. One or two doses will give immediate re lief, and a continuance a permanent cure by giving freedon to the respiratory organs. Sold everywhere. 2t. Feb. 24.

COLIC IN HORSES CURED .- The virtues of the PAIN KIL LEE are not alone confined to the use of the human race. It is used with equal success for Horses, either internally or ex-ternally; for Galls, Sores, or Sprains, nothing is better; and

horses, for Colie, and found it the best remedy I ever tried It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half of a 25 cent bottle, put in a pint bottle of warm water, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay. Yours truly,
JOHN PORTER, Proprietor of Ripley Hotel, RIPLEY, O.
Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle.

Feb. 24.

The Markets. [Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.]

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. At market for the current week: Cattle, 913; Sheep and Lambs, 3297; Swine, —. Number of Western Cattle, 495; Eastern Cattle, 135; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 80 : Cattle left over from last week, -280; Cattle left over from last week, —,
PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$10.25@ 10.75; first quality
\$9.50 @ 9.75; second quality 8.75 @ 9.25; third quality, \$7.75 @ 8.25 # 100 ha (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed

of the year.

Working Oxen — Sales at \$115, \$130, \$135, \$146, \$187, 165. \$170, \$175, \$185, \$190, \$215. Active trade and 50 pairs at Milch Cows—Ordinary \$30 @ \$65, extra \$80; prices depend

Stores-With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch

Sheep and Lambs—In good demand at prices from 7 @ 84c P B. Quality not so good as that of last week. Extra lots 9c Swine-None at market.

Lamb Skins \$3.00 @ 4.00; Sheep Skins \$3.00 a 4.00. The market is active, and prices have advanced 25c P hundred from our last quotations. The number of cattle at market is larger than that of last week, but most of the butcher; were in want of cattle, and the demand has been good. The quality of beeves upon an average is not so good as that o

last market. About 500 Cattle sold yesterday.

RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. PROVISIONS—19 fb. Pigeons, doz, 0 00 @ 0 00 mp Butter, 00 g 00 Roasting Pigs, tter, in tubs, 32 @ 36 each, 1 50 @ 2 50 1 50 @2 50 Butter, in tubs, 32 2 36 cach, 2d quality, 25 2 30 Young Geese, Cheese, 1st quality, 14 2 17 12 @ 15 VEGETABLES. 24 VEGETABLES.
25 Onions, #P peck, @ 62
12; Sweet Potatoes, # h, 8 @ 10
14 Carrots, peck, @ 25
10; Hubbard Squashes,
12 # h,
14 Marrow Squashes,
15 # h,
16 Turnips. @ 5 POULTRY. FRUIT.

WHOLESALE PRICE BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. BUTTEN, EGGS.

Butter, 20 00 @34 00
2d do, 25 00 @38 00
2d do, 25 00 @88 00
Cheese, best, per hund, 12 00 @15 00
Eggs, 100 doz, 20 00
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes— 175 @ 2 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 8 g 9 00
Hubbard Squashes, 27 5 00
Hiddings, 41 00 @ 42 00
HAV Pickles, bbl, 10 00 @12 00

COTTON.

N. O. and Mobile—# b.
Ordinary

Midd. to good mid. 80 @ 82 Onk.
Middling fair. 84 @ 80
Uplands and Floridar—Ordinary
Ordinary
Or Clover, Western,

76,

bush,

Advertisements.

THE NIGHTINGALE.—A Choice Collection of Songs, Chants and Hymns for Juvenile Classes, Public Schools, Seminaries and Home Recreation. By W. O. & H. S. Perkins.
This work, similar in style to that of the "Golden Wreath," contains, in addition to attractive lessons and exercises, over 200 Songs, comprising many of the latest, many of which are not found in any other book. Price 35 cents malled, post-paid, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street.

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2. Liability to get out of order.

3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.

5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

na every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nantsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or slik thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither Cam nor Coo Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

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Steel Portraits and numerous Illustrations. Vol. I, I2mo

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his character and influence are perpetuated for another generation in his descendants, more than one of whom are his men

atland moral, as well as his physical children. These children

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March 2

MUSIC IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. Every Superintendent and Teacher knows the value of music in the Sunday School. It is one of its chief attractions and School well attended, MAKE ITS MUSIC ATTRACTIVE. If you would have your Sunday School efficient as a means of good, MAKE ITS MUSIC EFFICIENT. Song has peculiar power to reach the heart and arouse the feeling. All this is, in some measure at least, understood and appreciated, and the prob-lem, often a difficult one, is how to make the music what if

companying instrument. However excellent the leader may be, he needs an instrument to help him; and where the leader has not much confidence in himself, an accompanying instru-ment is of yet more value. Such an instrument will attract and interest the children; will induce them to try to sing, and render it much easier for them to do so. It will add vasily to the impressiveness of the music; and, indeed, so great is its value that no Sunday School which has enjoyed the use of a good one will afterward be satisfied to do without one.

A great difficulty in the way of the general introduction of accompanying instruments in Sunday Schools has been the lack of these, which are both desirable and available. Such an instrument must have good quality of tone, for such is the first essential; it must have great volume or power, because it should be sufficient to guide and sustain (though not over-power) a chorus of hundreds of voices; it must occupy little space, because not many Sunday School rooms have much to pare for such a purpose; it must be durable, not liable to get out of order, or out of tune; and last (not least, practically) t must be afforded at a moderate cost, for few Sunday Schools an afford to expend a very large sum for an instrument. The

MASON & HAMLIN, having been long extensively engaged in the manufactare of Melodeons and Harmoniums, (for which they have invariably taken the first premiums at all industrial fairs and exhibitions,) have had constant evi-dence of the need of a better instrument, such as has been dedence of the need of a better instrument, such as has been described, for Sunday Schools and Churches, as well as for private No. 2. Forty tion of many experiments looking to such improvements, the first result of which was the introduction by them of the Har onium several years since. This instrument was an improve-ent upon the Melodeon in several respects. Aiming at still tter results, however, M. & H. continued their experiments, and had the satisfaction, something more than a year since, of introducing the CABINET ORGAN, an instrument similar, in several respects, to the Melodeon and Harmonium, but possessing several important improvements over these instruments and all others of its general class.

as admirably suited in all respects to Sunday Schools and Churches, as well as private use. Some of its prominent ex-cellences are its pure, round, organ-like tone; its great volume of tone, adapting it to the accompaniment of large numbers of voices; its capacity for expression, arising chiefly from the auch more practical value than any improvement made it uch instruments for many years; its compact form; its du such instruments for many years; its compact form; its durability and quality for keeping in tune for years; its quickness of action, adapting it to the performance of very rapid music, and its moderate cost. \$135 will procure a double reed CABINET ORGAN of five octaves compass, a most satisfactory instrument for any school. \$110 is the price of a double reed Organ with four octaves compass. Single reed instruments are furnished at \$85 and \$100. The larger sizes at \$200, \$380, and \$500 each, with six, eight, and twelve stops, have, of course, much more power and variety. They are at least equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere equal in power and variety and quality of tone to the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere every hore.

S. BURK ECOLIM, 508 SCHM SH SHALL'S HEADACHE AND CA-TARRH SNUFF.

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lay the Cabinet Organ. Or, if in any school there be no on the can already play, there will almost always be found some

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eir class in the world. Address

MASON BROTHERS, 7 Mercer St., New York, or MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington St., Boston.

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PERMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &C.
Recently arranged under a new system, introducing actual business transactions in order to familiarize the students with

public have long been in want of some convenient, safe d beneficial Dentifrice, which could be relied on as having a althy and preserving effect on the teeth and guns. Hun-eds of worthless preparations have already been offered, as ireds of worthloss preparations have already been offered, as such, in the form of powders, pastes and liquids, when a trial has only proved them injurious to the enamel of the teeth, or else too inconvenient and unpleasant for daily use, so indispensable to the preservation of the teeth. The Sozodont is offered with all confidence as a Beautifier and Preserver of the Teeth, a scientific combination, every ingredient of which is known to have a beneficial influence on the teeth and gums, imparting a delightful and refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, correcting all disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, &c. Its fragrance and convenience make it apleasure to use it; is perfectly free from all acids or

ther ingredients having the least tendency to injure the mamel.

The following elergymen and their families, of New York 169, (tog-ether with hundreds of others,) having used the SO-JODN'T, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation.

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inform the patriotic, the philanthropic and the Christian men and women of the country, of its work and its wants. It cares for the body and the soul, as did Christ when on earth. By its delegates, who go without pay and from love, hospital stores, home comforts and reading matter are given directly to those who need them, together with such personal quire—and the Gospel is preached at every opportunity.

In the hospitals, on the battle-fields, and in the camps o the strong and brave, the delegates are welcomed by sur-geons, officers and men, and their labors have, in the judg-ment of those well informed, saved thousands of lives, and been blessed to the conversion of thousands of souls, besides

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would

that bind the soldier to his home.

It has the confidence of the Government and all the faciliitles from it that military exigencies will allow.

Its affairs are managed by business men who give their services. Railroads and telegrams are free to it; the Bible Sogiety gives its publications; but religious reading matter must be purchased, and the demand is far beyond the ability of the

e purchased, and the demand is in recognition of the Commission are men to go as delegates;

The wants of the Commission are men to go as delegates;

natter.

The aim is to have no large balance in Treasury, but to do at all times what the current contributions shall allow, there being no expensive and complicated system of agencies that a change would injuriously affect.

Money and stores may be sent to GEO. H. STUART, 11 sank Street, Philadelphia. In New England, money may be sent to JOSEPH STORY, 112 Tremont Street; Stores to L. P. ROWLAND, 5 Tremont Temple; Letters to CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street

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Feb 17
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RHEUMATISM is caused by the stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

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CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

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FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and flesh) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will allay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Infammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

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JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent, N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston. 4t Nov 11

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Kent't East India Coffee has all the flavor of Old Government Java, and is but half the price; and also that

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Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever,
and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats,
the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.
Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious.
The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity.
The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to
use any coffee for fifteen years can use
Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from
those properties that produce nerrous excitement.
DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I
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free from all injurious, qualities as
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I advise my patients to drink it universally, even min lave hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee.

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recommended to all elergyman and their families."

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is used daily by the samilies of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker,
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etc., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1 B. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60, and 100 fbs.,
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TOGSTON STAINED AND CUIT GLASS WORKS.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

HALL & RUCKEL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

March 2

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY
has gone forth and found use in curing Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other ills. Also, a Fungus Homatologes Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L.

Dunn. Give it a try, ye sufferers.
Found at M. S. BUER & CO.'S, 26 Tremout Street, Boston, and throughout Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Watervills, Me.

March 2

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in Denvisary in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 recovered the suffice of the proposition of the person of Rev. C. L.

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March 2

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Tremout Row. Having had extensive experience, and haging statisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 recovery local contents of the person of Rev. C. L.

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Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremout Row, opposite Scollay's Building.

Nov 18.

Advertisements.

DB. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in wenty-four hours, and a cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which numan system. It amords relief in wenty-four hours, and a scure is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

"We believe one half the sickness among children is occasioned by the Pin Worm, and, if not removed, causes a general derangement of the whole system. Within the last two years Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has gained a high reputation in this section, and we are assured it never talls to cradicate from the system those distressing pests. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this syrup,"—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has become one of our standard medicines, and is being rapidly adopted by the Medsal Faculty, who have tested its merits. It is a valuable cathartic, always safe and reliable.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and REED, CUTLER & CO. At retail by Druggists generally.

Nov 25

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP is a Protected Solution of the The Femous States is a Protected Southern of retoroxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes it the root of Disease by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON. This is the secret of the nderful success of this remedy in caring
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,
CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS

AFFECTIONS, CHILLS, and FEVERS, of the KIDNEYS and BLAD DER, FEMALE COM-PLAINTS, and all diseases originating in
A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY,

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM. From S. H. Kendall, M.D., Boston.

I was for many years afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT, of thich I was cured by the use of the PERUVIAN STRUP. From Francis Dans, M. D., Boston.

I have been relieved of a CATARRHAL AFFECTION, conse-quent on Brouchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effect From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Provincetown, Mass. Lhave used the PERUVIAN SERUP in my practice for fiftee months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations it is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. Y.

I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN SYRUP has claims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY.

From W. R. Chisholm, M.D., New Bedford, Mass. The Peruvian Syrup combines valuable alterative and tonio properties, and is of remarkable efficacy in all anomic conditions of the system, especially in chronic diseases characterized by debility or want of vitality.

Pamphlets containing the above, in full, with certificates of zeres and recommendation from the following elergymen, and many others, will be forwarded to any address, free. Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Warren Burton,

Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Rev. Jos. H. Clinch, Rev. Aug. R. Pope, Rev. Gurdon Robins, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. Ab'm Jackson Rev. J. Pearson, Jr., Rev. Henry Upham, Rev. S. H. Riddel, Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. P. C. Headley, Rev. John W. Olmst There can be but one stronger proof than the testimon of such men as these, and that is a PERSONAL TRIAL. It has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND CHEONIC DISEASES IT IS A SPECIFIC 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. For sale by S. W. FOWLE & CO. 491 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. And by all Druggists. coply

FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS. Maroon,
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Purple,
Light Brown,
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Directions in English, Flexica are projected in April 2015. For further information in Dycing, and giving a perfect nowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens Freatise on Dycing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

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SEED THOUGHT; a Hand-Book of Doctrine and
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PASTOR'S MANUAL; by Rev. Wm. Rice. A Book of great value to every Pastor. Various styles and prices—50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1. LLUSTRATIVE GATHERINGS; for Preachers and Teachers. By G. S. Bowes. 1 vol., 12mo. \$1.25.

For saile by JAMES P. MAGEE, Feb 10 3t Cornhill, Boston.

SAN FORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR: Messrs.

M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Gents:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in
my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I
have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and
am willing that you should use my name for the good of the
afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be
relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,
I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAKE.

I remail, very respectably.

I remail to the Liver Invigorator prepared by Dr. Sampord, in my family during the past summer, and have found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has al-o been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has received high commendation.

Pastor of the Refd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. I."

The Liver Invigorator cures Sick Headaches, Billous Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in cases of Debilaty.

S. T. W. Sanyord, M. York.

208 Broadway, New York.

LANGWORTHY'S NEW PATENT LEVER HINGE TRUSS, for the Cure of Ruptures, sent by Express, or as ordered, on receipt of Six Dollars for Single Instrument, or Twelve for Double. Send measure round the body two inches below top of hip bone, stating side ruptured.

S. T. W. SANFORD & CO.,

April 22 1y 208 Broadway, New York.

PRICES—\$55, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$105, \$200, \$360, \$450, \$500.

These new Instruments are to smaller churches and private These new Instruments are to smaller churches and private houses what the large pipe Organs are to large churches. Pronounced superior to all other Instruments of their class by LOWELL MASON, THOMAS HASTINGS, W. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, and by more than one hundred and fifty of the most distinguished organists and artists in the country, such as ZUNDEL, MORGAN, CUTLER, ZERRAHN, LANG, TUCK-ERNAN, BRAUN, WILLCOX, WELS, &c. &c. Also, by the most emiment Pianists of the country, as GOTTSCHALK, WM. MASON, MILLE, SANDERSON, STRAKOSCH, &c., &c.

Send for an Illustrated Catalogue, with full particulars, Warerooms, No. 274 Washington Street.

Dec 30 6mfrSt3

Sacred Music, published by CARLTON & PORTER, No. 200 Mulbery Street, New York; POE & HITCHCOCK, corner

choirs.

It is said by one of the chief pastors of the same city to be "unequaled," and by a Philadelphia preacher to be full of "precious nuggets;" that "there is not a chord of the heart's tender and holy affections which the compiler has not trunched."

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INBURANCE COMPANY.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,548,477 216,695 and in dividends, \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 and \$1,000 and Excess of interest received over losses,

53,755 74

Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profit declared annually on the first day of Febrery EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BEXETY OF THE INSURED.

EDWIR BAY, General Agent.

May 39

Poetry.

OUR CLASSMATE, F. W. C.

Fast as the rolling seasons bring The hour of fate to those we love, The hour of rate to those we tore,

Each pearl that leaves the broken string

Is set in Friendship's crown above.

As narrower grows the earthly chain,

The circle widens in the sky;

These year treasures that remain, These are our treasures that remain, But those are stars that beam on high

We miss—O, how we miss!—his face,—
With trembling accents speak his name.
Earth cannot fill his shadowed place
From all her rolls of pride and fame.
Our song has lost the silvery thread
That carroled through his jocund lips;
Our laugh is mute, our smile is fled,
And all our sunshine in eclipse.

And all our sussine in ecipse.

And what and whence the wondrous charm
That kept his manhood boy-like still,—
That life's hard censors could disarm
And lead them captive at his will?
His heart was shaped of rosier clay,—
His veins were filled with ruddler fire,—
Time could not chill him, fortune sway,
Nor toil with all its burdens tire. His speech burst throbbing from its fount An the hot leaping geysers mount
And falling melt the Iceland snow.
Some word, perchance, we counted rash,—
Some phrase our calmness might disclaim;
Xet 'twas the sunset lightning's flash,
No angry bolt, but harmless flame.

Man judges all, God knoweth each; We read the rule, He sees the law; How oft his laughing children teach The truths his prophets never saw! O friend, whose wisdom flowed in mirth! Our hearts are sad, our eyes are dim; He gave thy smiles to brighten earth,— We trust thy joyous soul to Him.

Alas!—our weakness Heaven forgive! We murmur, even while we trust, "How long earth's breathing burdens live, Whose hearts, before they die, are dust! But thou !—through grief's untimely tears
We ask with half-reproachful sigh,
"Couldst thou not watch a few brief years
Till Friendship faltered, 'Thou mayst die?

Who loved our boyish years so well?
Who knew so well their pleasant tale
And all those livelier freaks could tell
Whose oft-told story never fails?
In vain we turn our aching eyes,—
In vain we stretch our eager hands,—
Cold in his wintry shroud he lies
Beneath the dreary drifting sands. Ah, speak not thus ! He lies not there! Ah, speak not thus! He lies not there!
We see him, hear him as of old!
He comes! he claims his wonted chair;
His beaming face we still behold!
His voice rings clear in all our songs,
And loud his mirthful accents rise;
To us our brother's life belongs,—
Dear boys, a classmate never dies!
—Atlantic Monthly for March.

> THE CONTRABAND'S ANSWER. "EVERYTHING IS LOVELY."

The blue sky arching overhead, The green turf 'neath my daily tread, All glorified by freedom's light, Grow fair and lovely to my sight. The very winds that sweep along, Seem burdened with a lovely song; Nor shrieks, nor groans of grief or fear Float on their wings and join my ear! No more with dull and aching breast, 'Roused by the horn I rise from the Content and cheerful with my lot, I greet the Sun and leave my cot. For darling child and loving wife, I toil with newly-wakened life; The light that lingers 'round her smile. The shadows from my soul beguile: The prattle of my darling boy, Fills my old heart with untold joy! Before his laughter, mirth and song, Fade out long scores of grief and wrong.

O! never did the world appear So lovely to mine eye and ear! 'Till freedom came with joy and peace, And bade my hateful bondage cease. ve City, O., Nov. 9, 1863. F. E. W. HARPER.

Communications.

For Zion's Harald. EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

Methodist Episcopal Church, would hereby gratefully acknowledge the reception of a beautiful silver con munion service and baptismal font, the generous gift of the brethren of the Springfield Pyncheon St. Methodist Episcopal Church. Such kindness and interest as prompted to this fraternal and Christian act, have already produced an impression that will not soon be effaced, but will ever be remembered, by those who witnessed the presentation, with the liveliest grat-

above as a kind of introduction to other things of a more general nature connected with the origin and progress of our church in this place? Easthampton is probably the most flourishing village of its size in Western Massachusetts. It has a population of nearly three thousand, and is destined to be a place of far more importance than it now is, though its growth in the last fifteen years reminds one more of Western activity and enterprise than of staid New England Here is the seat of " Williston Seminary," the main feeder of Amherst College, and, I believe, about the best endowed and established institution of the kind under the charge of our Congaegationalist brethren. In the village and neighborhood, and in full opera tion, there are five large mills or factories-cotton button, suspender, elastic cord, and fabric. This less is the elastic net used so extensively in the manufacture of gaiters, and is the only establishment of the kind in the country. It has been in successful oper ation only about eighteen months; though, for a nun made to manufacture this kind of goods, but had failed through a lack of proper help and machinery I allude to this more fully because of the influence i has had on the establishment of our meetings. In addition to these, a large mill is now in process of erection for the preparation of rubber for the variou purposes for which it may be required in the differen kinds of goods manufactured here; while some three or four miles distant there has been opened, under the auspices of a company with a capital of half a million, a lead mine of considerable extent and richness and which is now worked to the very fullest extento which help can be secured. So much for the busi-

creasing population, there were, previously to the last session of our Conference, two houses of worship, and both belonging to the Congregationalist order. These other places and in other seasons of their history, had been surrounded with different denominational influences. Amongst the number thus situated were several English brethren, connected with the Baptist the purpose of taking charge of the manufacture of the "fabric" goods already mentioned. Deprived of generally. To these they invited a few friends with like proclivities with themselves, and after a while their own unconverted acquaintances. Very soon the approval of God was manifested; his blessing rested on them, the interest began to extend, con large enough to accommodate the crowds of sincere penitents and anxious inquirers that thronged to find work they had not reckoned on, nor were they prepared for; but believing it was of God and not of man, and that the cause of Christ could be best pro-

selves would feel at home, they turned for that pur pose to the Methodist Church as being more like their own in practice-in the warmth of feeling, the social element, and the freeness that marks her gatherings and her people. In compliance with their wishes a class was formed, Dec. 31, 1862, connected with the church at Northampton, and the meetings for prayer were still continued. In the interval preceding Conference, several of the brethren of the neighbor conference, several of the brethren of the neighboring charges spent a Sabbath with them, and preached for them by way of experiment; and so hopeful and important seemed the work, and so much success had already attended the meetings, and so deep and anxious a desire prevailed to have them continued, that the brethren here felt emboldened to ask for a preacher at the session of the Conference, and their

request was granted. Since then, although the year has been a broken pastor from the place for several months, the good work has gone on, a wonder and a surprise to all; the revival has continued more or less all the year round though not with the same power with which it first broke out; and it is not too much to say that nearly three hundred persons have been converted through the instrumentality of these meetings, and all this with even less than the usual ordinary human appliances—no extra efforts, no extra meetings. There are now three classes, largely attended, a congregation of about 300, as many as can be accommodated and a flourishing Sunday School of nearly 200 at tendants. It is true the people are poor; but this is the crowning glory of Methodism, that it seeks out the poor of this world, who, when converted, become rich in faith and abundant in good works. These, a least, are prominent characteristics of the people here, and this is one reason why God has so graciously and so wonderfully blessed them.

In conclusion, there are these features which inspire us with gratitude to our heavenly Father for what is past, and with hope for the future: 1. The church in its origin and growth, thus far, appears to be purely providential. It was not contemplated and planned by far-seeing minds, and then everything made to subserve this object, but, like Christianity itself, like our own Methodism, like the benevolent agencies of the church—the missionary, Bible and tract societies, which now cover the world with their leaves of heal ing-its beginnings were very insignificant, its growth rapid, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord," that the glory may be of God and not of men."

2. It is regarded with favor by all classes of the community. Very frequently a new society spring-ing up in an old established community is regarded with distrust, envy, jealousy. Not so here; we are heartily welcomed, generously treated, and all bid us God-speed in our work.

3. The heterogeneous character of the member ship, so far as creeds and nationalities are concerned, but their homogeneousness in matters of faith and works. The German, Irish, Scotch, English and American are each represented, and as many different creeds as there are nationalities, and yet never before have I seen so beautiful and charming an illustration of the apostle's words, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for all are one in Christ

4. But, above all, is the manifestation of the pres ence and approbation of the great Head of the church, from the first inception of the undertaking to the present, by which everything has worked to-

hopeful undertaking of the kind has not arisen in their day. May God continue to watch over it and S. JACKSON.

For Zion's Herald.

It has become quite common for the past few years for pastors, stationed where sessions of Conferences

whenever it occurs in their vicinity. For this inter est in our annual gathering and in the business of the church, we heartily commend them. That it is shared fully by the wives of our preachers there can be no doubt. Many of these last have been among comparative strangers for the year, and very naturally desire a re-union with friends of other days and other charges, whom they expect to meet at such a time. They have sacrificed and suffered more, a thousand times, for the church than sisters in the laity who enjoy the privilege. But just as they begin to look for ward with pleasing anticipations to the occasion, out comes a notice from the preacher in charge, warning

to be held as intruders if they venture to enjoy privileges that are common to all other classes, and their presence will be the occasion of many unkind remarks. As a leading minister said to me not long since, (one by the by who never takes his wife anywhere,) "They have no business to go even if they pay their own bills ; for," he continued, "if some do so, others will follow the example, and many preachers

are not able to stand it." Now against all this I raise a protest. If anybody except ministers themselves have a right to go to Conference, it is the preachers' wives. They ought to go, and it is an insult to advertise them in advance, as is sometimes the case. No preacher should take his wife to be entertained with himself without a previous understanding and arrangement. He should correspond with the brother in charge where the session is to be held, and govern himself accordingly. If enter-tainment cannot be provided, the preacher in charge can so inform him and there the matter will end. Then let the minister's wife go if she pleases, and

provide for herself.

I know whereof I speak in this matter. I have myself put up the Conference in small towns more than once, and have not yet warned off this class of sisters, nor failed to accommodate all who by letter have in time notified me of their wish. In one charge sisters, nor failed to accommodate all who by letter have in time notified me of their wish. In one charge have in time notified me of their wish. In one charge where the session was to be held I know a good brother layman who was very anxious to have such a notice given lest we should be overrun, and yet he had himself written to several of his friends in the Conference, inviting them to bring their wives and Conference, inviting them to bring their wives and stop with him. He probably did not think that other friendships existed as well as in his case.

In most cases this warning is a scare for certain

In most cases this warning is a scare for certain

In most cases this warning is a scare for certain parties, and is not designed to be general. The notice is duly given, and yet preachers' wives are present in no diminished numbers. The prohibition affects only those who have no friends at court. With many there is a private understanding, and then, forsooth, it is all right.

On this subject I have no personal feeling. I never kept my wife at home for any such reason, and shall not. Though always willing to pay her board and always proposing to do so when she has been in attendance, which is not often, I have never been allowed to do it. And yet I feel such a public notice as an insult and a disgrace, which I pray may not this year be repeated in any of our New England Conferences. If it is done in the Conference to which I belong, I will endeavor to mark the facts, and enable the friends to see what results may follow. In such a case, after Conference you may hear from me again.

Look not mournfully into the past—it cannot return; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.—Longfellow.

"Yes, sir."

"That was a brave speech; and son I suppose he thanked you for it, and ran down the road as quickly as possible."

"I promised not to tell where he went, sir."

"O, yes, I forgot. Well tell us his last words and we won't trouble you any more."

"His last words were: "It's my only chance, child, and overcome by a sense of her kinsman's danger, should they rightly interpret the language which she had reported, she sobbed aloud, and hid her face from sight.

Her tormenters did not stay long to soothe or torment here. They had got, as they supposed, the information which they wanted, and pushed rapidly down to the river. Now the Governor had arranged a signal with his boatmen, that a white cloth by day or light in the night, displayed from the attic of his hiding-place, which was just visible at the mouth of the recek, should him the window to warn them. And they saw the pursuing party dash madly d

Children.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it. No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender
No little hands on breast and brow,
To keep the trilling love-chords tender.

No babe within our arms to leap, No little feet toward slumber tending, No little knee in prayer to bend, Our loving lips the sweet words lending.

What would the mothers do for work, Were there no pants, no jackets tear No tiny dresses to embroider? No cradle for their watchful caring?

No rosy boys at wintry morn,
With satchel to the school-house hasting;
No merry shouts as home they rush;
No precious morsel for their tasting.

Tall, grave, grown people at the door;
Tall, grave, grown people at the table
The men on business all intent,
The dames lugubrious as they're able.

The sterner souls would get more stern, Unfeeling natures more inhuman, And man to stoic coldness turn, And woman would be less than woman

For in that clime toward which we reach,
Through Time's mysterious, dim unfolding,
The little ones with cherub smile
Are still our Father's face beholding.* So said His voice in whom we trust, When in Judah's realm a preacher, He made a child confront the proud, And be in simple guise their teacher.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it. Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which in heaven.—MATT. XVIII. 10.

GOVERNOR GRISWOLD'S ESCAPE.

When the British and tories attacked New London Conn., in 1781, and set a price on the head of Gov Griswold, the latter fled to the town of Lyme, when his cousin, Mrs. Marvin, hid him for some days in a secluded farm-house. But at length the subtle for discovered his retreat; and one sunny afternoon in May, he was routed from his hiding-place, by the tid-ings that a band of horsemen were approaching to

capture him.

His only chance of escape was to reach the mouth His only chance of escape was to reach the mouth of a little creek, which emptied itself into the Connecticut River, just above the entrance of the latter, into Long Island Sound. There he had a boat stationed, with two faithful attendants hidden beneath the high banks of the creek. The distance from the farm-house to the boat was two miles by the usual traveled road. But a little sheep path across the farmer's orchard would bring him to the road only a mile from the boat, and save a quarter's length of his fearful run for life. fearful run for life.

mile from the boat, and save a quarter's length of his fearful run for life.

Just where the narrow path from the orchard opened into the road, Hetty Marvin sat with her dog Towser, tending the bleaching of the household linen. The long web of forty yards or more, which was diligently spun or woven during the long winter months, was whitened in May, and thus made ready for use. This business of bleaching was well economized, being usually done by the younger daughters of the family, who were not old enough to spin, nor strong enough for the heavier work of the kitchen or dairy.

The roll of linen was taken by the farmer or his stout "fielp" to a grassy plat, beside a spring or meadow brook. There it was thoroughly wetted and spread upon the green turf, to take the heat of the sun by day and the dew at night. The little maiden who tended it would sit near it during the day, with her knitting or her book, and as fast as the sun dried

to the present, by which everything has worked to gether for our good; so that it would seem as if the prediction of the prophet had been verified in our case, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed." To him be all the glory both now and forever, amen. I have given this sketch, Mr. Editor, so as to direct attention to, and awaken an interest in, this new society. I but express the opinion of my brethren in the ministry who have visited us, that a more hopeful undertaking of the kind has not arisen in

tice, and suggested a scheme to delude his pursuers.
"Hetty," he said earnestly, "I am flying for my life and unless I can reach my boat before I am overtaken, I am a lost man. You see the road forks here. Now I want to run down this way to the river. But you gone up the road to catch the mail wagon, which will soon be along you know. Then they will turn off the other way."

"O, cousin!" said the little girl in an agony of dis-

for pastors, stationed where sessions of Conferences are to be held, to publish notices that preachers must not bring their wives. On this subject I have just a word to say, and with permission of the Editor, will say it now.

And first, the meeting of an Annual Conference is an occasion of great interest to the church. As many of our laymen, brethren and sisters, as can possibly do so. now make it their business to be in attendance

even if they kill me; so run as quickly as possible."
"It's of no use; unless I can deceive them I am

"It's of no use; unless I can deceive them I am a dead man."

"Cousin, cousin, hide under my web of cloth; they'd never think of looking for you here. Come, get down as swift as you can, and I'll cover you and stand sprinkling my linen."

"It's my only chance,—child, I'll get down as you say," and suiting the action to the word, the Governor was soon hidden under the ample folds of the cloth. Angry that their expected prey had escaped from the house where they hoped to secure him, the six mounted tories, headed by a British officer, dashed along the road in swift pursuit. At sight of the little girl in the meadow, the leader of the party paused.

"Child," he said sternly, "have you seen a man running away hereabouts?"

"Yes, sir," replied Hetty, trembling and flushing.

"Which way did he go?"

"I promised not to tell, sir."

"But you must or take the consequences."

"I said I wouldn't tell you if you killed me," sobbed the frightened girl.

"I'll have it out of her," evelaimed the fusions off.

"I'll have it out of her," exclaimed the furious off cer with an oath.

"Let me speak to her," said his tory guide; "I know the child, I believe. Isn't your name Hetty Marvin?" he asked pleasantly.

"Yes, sir."

"And this man who ran by you a few minutes ago was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

"Yes, sir, he was."

"Well—we are friends of his—what did he say to

you when he came along?"

"He told me that he was flying for his life."

"He told me that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was very true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to try to hide? you see I could help him if I knew his plans."

Now Hetty was not a whit deceived by his smooth speech. But she was willing to tell as much of the truth as would consist with his safety; and she wisely judged that her frankness would save her kinsman better than her silence. So she answered her questioner candidly. "My cousin said he was going down this way to the river, where he had a boat; and he wanted me to tell the men that were chasing him that he had gone the other way to catch the mail wagon."

the simple shrewdness of his little cousin had hid him, until the time came for her to return to the house for supper. Then he bade her go as usual to her home, telling her to ask her mother to place the signal lamp, as soon as it grew dark, in the window for the boatmen; and to send him there some supper, with his valise, which in the hurry of his departure he had left behind.

The circular will be the cousin had hid him, until the time came for her to return to the house for soul triumphed in Christ her saviour, and she fell asleep in hoge of a blissful immortality.

Riverdale, Feb. 19.

PATIENCE BERRY, wife of Bro. Levi Berry, died at Greenland, N. H., Feb. 10, aged 68 years.

Sister B. was a follower of Christ for forty years, and

behind.

The signal recalled the boat, which after twilight had ventured in sight of the shore, and the farmhouse; and the Governor made his way to the river in safety. When he rejoined his family in a secure home, he named the infant daughter which had been born in his absence, "Hetty Marvin," that he might be daily reminded of the little cousin whose truth and shrewdness had saved his life.

Miscellany.

BE HONEST IN YOUR DEALINGS.

It is an universal form of dishonesty to try to get goods below their value; and whenever you do that you undertake to cheat. The man that wants to get a thing without giving a fair equivalent wants to be dishonest. If it costs to make a hat, and give a good living to the man that works upon it, and a moderate profit to the man that sells it, three dollars, and you undertake to buy it for two dollars and a half, you undertake to cheat half a dollar. If you attempt to beat a man down, and to get his goods for less than a fair price, you are attempting to commit burglary as much as though you broke into his shop to take the things without paying for them. There is cheating on both sides of the counter, and generally less behind it than before it. If you want a man to build you, for two thousand dollars, a house that shall be nind it than before it. If you want a man to build you, for two thousand dollars, a house that shall be worth five thousand; and what is the result? You teach that man to cheat you. You make him dishonest. You drive him to the necessity of using poor materials and of deceiving you by filling up holes with putty, and covering defects with paint. You taught him to be dishonest, and he served you right, though you did not serve him right in teaching him that lesson.—Rev. H. W. Beecher.

It is a doubt whether the refinements of modern the is a doubt whether the rennements of modern times have or have not been a drawback upon our happiness; for plainness and simplicity of man-ners have given way to etiquette, formality and de-ceit; while the ancient hospitality has now almost de-serted our hearth; and what we appear to have gain-ed in head, we seem to have lost in heart.

Love and observe religion; the rest dies, it never The stones in the heavenly temple are all living

Conscience, be it ever so little a worm while w live, grows suddenly to a serpent on the death-bed.

For Zion's Herald, ENIGMAS. No. 7. I am composed of 29 letters:

My 23, 21, 29, 10, 11, 4, 25, is what many are hop-My 13, 14, 8, 23, 26, 7, 4, is a wild animal.

My 27, 28, 16, is used for writing purposes. My 25, 18, 9, 11, 29, 3, 26, 27, is the name of My 5, 27, 7, 6, 20, is the name of a flower. My 17, 22, 9, 24, 12, is a musical term.

My 2, 29, 6, is a production of the West Indies My whole is the name and residence of a Lieuten int Colonel in the Federal army. I am composed of 24 letters.

My 11, 18, 15, 2, is what we should all do. My 4, 23, 7, 20, 9, 5, is what house-keepers could ot do without

My 3, 10, 23, 3, 8, is what we ought to love. My 6, 21, 13, gives light. My 4, 16, 24, is a useful insect. My 1, 21, 14, 22, is an animal.

My 17, 10, 14, 19, 12, is a familiar acquaintag My whole is one of St. Paul's injunctions. L. S. Answers. No. 5, Franklin Rand. No. 6. Unio and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable

Biographical.

BRO. ZENO FARRINGTON died in Wales, Feb. 9, 1864, Father Farrington became one of the first members sof our church in this place, and with Bro. Solomon Shaw was particularly active in the erection of our house of worship here. He was always constant in his attendance upon the social and public means of grace, and was present on Sunday at the funeral of Bro. Shaw; and on the Tuesday following he departed in the triumphs of victorious faith to his eternal reward, only wishing in his last hours that he could preach Jesus to all mankind. Truly our people die well. God seems to be gathering the fathers and mothers of our Israel home to their final reward, this being the fifth aged member connected with this church that has died since our last Conference.

M. P. Webster.

Sister Needham with her departed husband, became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place many years since, when it was weak and feeble; and their house became a home for the weary itinerant, who was often refreshed by their hospitality. Though her health has been such for several years past that she could seldom attend church, yet she has ever maintained a consistent Christian profession; and when suddenly called at last, she died in hope of a better resurrection. M. P. W.

Bro. Solomon Shaw died in Wales, Feb. 5, aged 76 years.

Bro. Shaw experienced religion in this town about forty-one years since, under the labors of Rev. Jonas King, now a missionary to Atheus, in Greece, but who then labored here for a few weeks as a home missionary. His convictions for sin were deep and strong, and his conversion bright and clear. He first connected himself with a small Congregational Church then formed in this town. But about ten years afterward, on the formation of a Methodist Church, he and his companion connected themselves with us, and he ever remained a worthy member until his death, which was quite sudden, being present at church one Sunday, and was buried the next. Until increasing infirmities restricted his efforts, he was an active and efficient member of the church, and bore his part of her burdens and responsibilities. But he died happy and triumphant, leaving a large family, including one daughter connected with the itinerancy in our Conference, with the church to mourn his loss.

Franklin Judkins, son of Levi F. and Elizabeth Judkins, died at his residence in Alna, Jackson Co., Wis., Jan. 26, 1864. in the 22th year of his age.

Franklin Judkins, son of Levi F. and Elizabeth Judkins, died at his residence in Alna, Jackson Co., Wis., Jan. 26, 1864, in the 27th year of his age.

He was born in Palmyra, Somerset Co., Me., April 8, 1837. In his 18th year he guve his heart to God, and received the ordinance of baptism. In 1850, removing with his father to Wisconsin, he maintained his religious integrity for one year, after which he was drawn by his new associates away from the Saviour. For many years he lived in a backslidden state. A few weeks before his death he became a seeker of salvation, and a few hours before he died God spoke peace to his troubled soul. Just before he died he entreated his weeping companions and friends to meet him in heaven. A wife, child and many friends mourn his departure, but not as those who have no hope.

W. I. W. Cunningham.

ASAHEL HOLLISTER died in East Glastenbury, Conn.,
Jan. 29, 1864, aged 82 years.
Father H. experienced religion, Sept. 1819, and soon
after united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this
place. At the time of his death he was both class leader
and steward, which relations he had held, most of the time
for thirty-five or forty years. He was an earnest laborer
for the cause of Christ. Many can testify to his faithfulness in his endeavors to lead them to the Saviour. He
daily lived a conscientious, consistent Christian; and no
one disputed his Christianity. Gladly would we retain
such men to labor for the spiritual wellare of Zion, but the
Lord is calling them home.

East Glastenbury, Feb. 12.

East Glastenbury, Feb. 12.

Sister Eunice Buffington, wife of Royal Buffington, died in Palmer, Jan. 10, aged 69 years.
Sister Buffington for forty years was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in peace, and rests in Christ. She discharged faithfully the duties of her various relations in life, and leaves behind numerous relatives, and her husband, who has been for many years one of the pillars of the Methodist Church.
Palmer, Feb. 14.

ELIJAH H. BISHOP, son of Rev. James L. and Lois W. Bishop, formerly of the East Maine Conference, deceased, was born in La Grange, Mo. Feb. 6, 1831, and died in Idaho Territory, Oct. 8, 1863, aged 32 years, 8 months and 2 days. His death was occasioned by a slide of earth from the side of a mountain.

Milo, Feb. 12.

Serg't Jesse A. Stone, son of Rev. J. Stone, of

PATIENCE BERRY, wife of Bro. Levi Berry, died a Greenland, N. H., Feb. 10, aged 68 years. Sister B. was a follower of Christ for forty years, am-cry and was peace. G. S. B.

MRS. LEONICA JACKSON died in Poland, Me., Feb. 864, aged 81 years.
For many years she faithfully followed Christ, and du For many years she faithfully followed Unrist, and the ing a most painful and protracted illness, terminating in death, exhibited the spirit of the blessed Master, who said, "The cup which my Father giveth me, shall I not drink it?" Her last expression when death was taking down the earthly house was, "God is mine and I am his." So dies the Christian. Happy day, that lifts a soul from earth to glory. earth to glory.
Mechanic Falls, Feb. 22.

SISTER MAHALA WILLIAMS departed this life in Norwich Town, Feb. 2, 1864, aged 57 years.

She bore her sufferings with resignation to the divine will, and felt that comfort which religion alone can give in the hour of death. Her language was, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." She was a good Christian, and died in peace.

WM. TURKINOTON.

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CANKER,

CANKER,
it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but cauker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

testines and KIDNEYS, creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your lamily.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

your food distressee you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes lose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, tregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the WEDICAL DISCOVERY you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you may night. good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, qoyou any injury.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applied to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
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I have received numerous testimonials from different parts

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The following symptoms indicate those affections in which the Female Strengthening Cordial has proved invaluable: Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uncashiess, Depression of Spirits, Trembling, Loss of Power, Pain in the Back, Alternate Chills and Flushing of Heart, Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the Body, Headache, Languor, Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale Countenance, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, &c., &c.

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No better Tonic can possibly be put up than this, and none less likely to do harm, as it is composed wholly of vegetable agents, and such as we have known to be valuable, and have used for many years.

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From the worst Scroftia down to a common pimple. He
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